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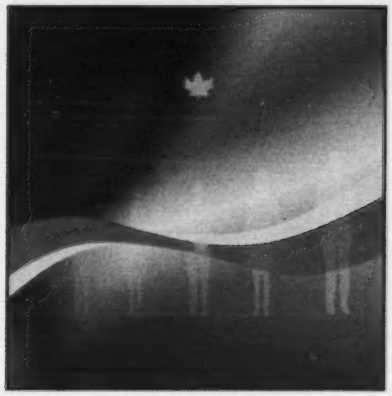
Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)



by the National Population Projections team
Report prepared by Nora Bohnert, Jonathan Chagnon and Patrice Dion

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... not applicable
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0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
^{p} preliminary
^{r} revised
x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
^{E} use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038)

By the National Population Projections team

Report prepared by Nora Bohnert, Jonathan Chagnon and Patrice Dion

Statistics Canada

Preface

Statistics Canada has been publishing population projections for Canada, the provinces and the territories roughly every five years, following the census cycle, for the past 40 years. These publications have always generated great interest, both within the general public and among people who depend on them for planning government services or programs, managing businesses or studying populations. Recently, the acceleration of the Canadian population's aging process as the first baby boomers turn age 65, and the resulting labour and government service planning requirements, have made the projections even more valuable. This edition of the *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories* maintains the tradition of providing users with detailed results by age and sex for all Canadian provinces and territories. The results are based on the latest population estimates and on assumptions that were developed from both historical and recent demographic trends with the advice of experts in demography.

Many innovations have been made in this edition of Statistics Canada's population projections. The Demographic Analysis and Cohort-Component Projections Section of Statistics Canada's Demography Division recently conducted a review of its methods in order to take advantage of the latest developments in the field of population projections. Consequently, numerous changes were made in both the methods and the assumption-building process, including the following:

- a consultation process that was extended to include many experts in demography and population studies;
- a new method of projecting interprovincial migration;
- a new method of projecting fertility;
- the use of distinct fertility rates for non-permanent residents;
- measures for taking account of the residual component present in intercensal estimates.

These recent additions and changes are all likely to enhance the relevance, transparency and quality of the projections. To thoroughly document the projection methods and provide more detail on the innovations, the chapters that customarily contain descriptions of the methodology and assumptions are now published in a separate report, entitled *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-620-X).

Introduction

The Canadian population appears to be stable in many respects: life expectancy is gradually increasing, fertility has been hovering around 1.7 children per woman for the last 40 years and the annual number of immigrants has remained more or less unchanged for a decade. However, the population is actually undergoing significant changes which are likely to have profound, lasting effects on Canadian society. The aging of the baby-boom cohort will have many repercussions as this cohort reaches the ages that generally separate working life from retirement. Sustained immigration, combined with constant low fertility, is leading to rapid diversification of the Canadian population, which demographer David Coleman has called the "third demographic transition". The number of temporary immigrants, both workers and students, is growing, and access to permanent immigration is being made easier for them. In addition, the geographic distribution of the population is being transformed by the mobility of Canadians, as some provinces, particularly Alberta and more recently Saskatchewan, are attracting relatively large numbers of people from the other provinces. These changes are altering the country's demographic composition and its distribution, and are therefore likely to have economic, political and social repercussions.

In this context, the population projections are highly relevant and useful, in that they provide an opportunity to think about changes that the country will probably experience in the future. The starting point for this edition of *Population Projections for Canada, Provinces and Territories* is the July 1, 2013 population estimates. The projections cover a 25-year period (up to 2038) for the provinces and territories, and a 50-year period (up to 2063) for Canada as a whole. In contrast to what has been done previously, the assumptions and methods used to calculate the parameters for the projections are described in a separate report, entitled *Population Projections for Canada (2013 to 2063), Provinces and Territories (2013 to 2038): Technical Report on Methodology and Assumptions* (Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-620-X). Thus, this report contains only analysis of results and a summary of assumptions.

This report is divided into four sections. Section 1 summarizes the projection assumptions and scenarios. The second section contains the analysis of the results for Canada. Section 3 presents the results for the provinces and territories including a dedicated summary for each. The conclusion of the report is presented in the fourth section.

Highlights

Canada

- According to the various projection scenarios, the Canadian population would continue to increase over the next 50 years, from 35.2 million in 2013 to between 40.0 million (low-growth (L) scenario) and 63.5 million (high-growth (H) scenario) by 2063. Under the medium-growth (M1) scenario, the Canadian population would reach 51.0 million in 2063.
- From an average annual population growth rate of 10.9 per thousand over the last 30 years, the rate of growth would slowly diminish to 6.7 per thousand by 2062/2063 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario. In comparison, by 2062/2063, Canada's annual growth rates would increase to 12.1 per thousand under the high-growth scenario and would decrease to 0.5 per thousand under the low-growth scenario.
- In all scenarios, migratory increase would be the main driver of population growth at the national level, continuing a pattern that began in the early 1990s.
- The proportion of seniors (aged 65 and over) in the population would increase from 15.3% in 2013 to between 23.8% (scenario H) and 27.8% (scenario L) in 2063. The increase in the share of seniors would be most pronounced between 2013 and 2030, a period during which all members of the baby boom would reach age 65 and over.
- The median age of the Canadian population would fall between 41.7 (scenario H) and 46.5 (scenario L) years in 2063, compared to 40.2 years in 2013.
- Canada's demographic dependency ratio (the number of persons aged 14 years and under or 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years) would increase in all projection scenarios, from 45.9 in 2013 to between 69.7 (scenario M1) and 71.6 (scenario L) in 2063.
- According to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, seniors (aged 65 and over) would surpass children (aged 14 and under) in number by 2015, and by 2063, there would be 26.3 children and 43.4 seniors per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.
- The number of older seniors (aged 80 and over) would continue to increase rapidly in the coming years, particularly between 2026 and 2045 as the baby-boom cohort enters these ages. According to the projection scenarios, the population aged 80 and over would increase from 1.4 million in 2013 to between 4.0 million (scenario L) and 4.9 million (scenario H) by 2045, representing about 10% of the total Canadian population.
- The sex composition of older seniors would also change considerably: among persons aged 80 and over, there would be about 83 males per 100 females in 2063 in all scenarios, up from 61 in 2013.
- The number of centenarians (persons aged 100 years and over) would multiply nine times over the next 50 years, from 6,900 in 2013 to 62,200 in 2063 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario.

Provinces and territories

- Continuing long-term trends, the population east of Ontario would continue to decrease as a share of the total Canadian population, according to all projection scenarios. Specifically, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec would experience a decrease in their demographic weight from 2013 to 2038. In contrast, under all scenarios, Alberta would experience an increase in its demographic weight.
- Despite the fact that their demographic weight would decrease in most scenarios, Ontario and Quebec would continue to be the most populous provinces in Canada over the next 25 years according to all projection scenarios.

- Average annual growth rates would vary considerably among the provinces and territories. While most provinces and territories would experience positive population growth in all scenarios, some would experience population decrease in certain scenarios: under the low-growth scenario, for example, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Yukon and the Northwest Territories would experience negative annual population growth over the next 25 years.
- As population aging continues, all provinces and territories would see an increase in the proportion of the population that is aged 65 and over in the coming years. This share would vary widely however, from a low of 7.7% for Nunavut (scenario M5) to a high of 35.9% (scenario M2) for Newfoundland and Labrador in 2038.
- With the exception of Nunavut, the provinces and territories could experience a considerable increase in the median age of their populations over the next 25 years. Among the provinces, the median age in 2038 could range between 38.3 years in Alberta (scenario H) to 54.5 years (scenario M2) in Newfoundland and Labrador.

Cautionary note

The population projections produced by Statistics Canada's Demography Division are not intended to be interpreted as predictions about what will happen in the future. They should instead be understood as an exercise designed to investigate what the Canadian population might become in the years ahead according to various scenarios of possible future change. For this reason, Statistics Canada always publishes several scenarios and formulates several explicit assumptions regarding the main components of population growth. Accordingly, users are encouraged to consider several scenarios when they analyze the projection results.

It should also be kept in mind that the accuracy of the projections produced depends on a number of factors; various events—for example, economic crises, wars, natural catastrophes—that are difficult (or impossible) to anticipate can affect the growth and composition of the Canadian population. For this reason, Statistics Canada revises the population projections on a regular basis, so that the context in which they are developed is taken into account.

How to access the population projections data

Detailed projection data by single year of age and sex for Canada, provinces and territories can be accessed free of charge via the CANSIM database from Statistics Canada. Table 052-0005 contains the projected population values and Table 052-0006 contains data for the components of population growth.

Section 1 – Assumptions and selection of scenarios

All projection assumptions and scenarios are summarized in Table 1.1. The purpose of having multiple projection scenarios is to reflect the uncertainty associated with the future. The various projection scenarios are constructed by combining a number of assumptions regarding the future evolution of each of the components of population growth.

The five medium-growth scenarios (M1, M2, M3, M4 and M5) were developed on the basis of assumptions reflecting different internal migration patterns observed in the past. Each scenario puts forward a separate assumption to reflect the volatility of this component.

The low-growth (L) and high-growth (H) scenarios bring together assumptions that are consistent with either lower or higher population growth than in the medium-growth scenarios at the Canada level. For example, assumptions that entail high fertility, low mortality, high immigration, low emigration and high numbers of non-permanent residents are the foundation for the high-growth scenario. Essentially, the low-growth and high-growth scenarios are intended to provide a plausible and sufficiently broad range of projected numbers to take account of the uncertainties inherent in any projection exercise. Note that in the low-growth and high-growth scenarios, the interprovincial migration assumption is the same as that used in the M1 medium-growth scenario, based on the period 1991/1992 to 2010/2011.

Table 1.1
Summary of long-term projection scenario assumptions

Component	Scenario						
	Low growth	Medium growth					High growth
	L	M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	H
Fertility (period total fertility rate) (2021/2022)	1.53	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.67	1.88
Immigration (rate per thousand) (2022/2023)	5.0	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	9.0
Life expectancy at birth, males (2062/2063)	86.0	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.6	89.9
Life expectancy at birth, females (2062/2063)	87.3	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	89.2	91.9
Interprovincial migration (reference period)	1991/1992 to 2010/2011	1991/1992 to 2010/2011	1991/1992 to 1999/2000	1999/2000 to 2002/2003	2004/2005 to 2007/2008	2009/2010 to 2010/2011	1991/1992 to 2010/2011
Non-permanent residents (annual number)[1]	733,600	864,600	864,600	864,600	864,600	864,600	1,144,300
Emigration (rate per thousand) (2062/2063)	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.5
Return emigration (rate per thousand) (2062/2063)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Net temporary emigration (rate per thousand) (2062/2063)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7

1. Target reached in 2014 in the low-growth scenario, in 2021 in the medium-growth scenarios and in 2031 in the high-growth scenario.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 2 – Results at the Canada level, 2013 to 2063

Growth of the Canadian population from 2013 to 2063

The Canadian population has grown substantially in recent years, increasing from 30.7 million in 2000 to 35.2 million in 2013. During that period, Canada's annual growth rate was higher than the average for OECD countries (Table 2.1). The results of the various scenarios published here show that growth would continue over the next 50 years. However, the pace of this growth would gradually slow from the beginning of the projection period. This slowing growth would continue for varying lengths of time depending on the scenario.

According to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, the Canadian population would grow steadily, increasing from 35.2 million in 2013 to 51.0 million in 2063 (Figure 2.1). From an annual growth rate of 10.2 per thousand at the start of the period (2013/2014), the rate of growth would slowly diminish and then plateau to around 6.7 per thousand by 2062/2063 (Figure 2.2), considerably lower than the average rate recorded over the past 30 years (10.9 per thousand for the period 1983 to 2013).

According to the high-growth (H) scenario, the Canadian population would almost double to 63.5 million in 2063, mainly a result of stronger immigration and fertility as well as higher life expectancy than in the medium-growth (M1) scenario. From 11.3 per thousand in 2013/2014, the annual growth rate would decrease slightly in the 2020s and the first years of the 2030s before increasing to 12.1 per thousand in 2062/2063.

The low-growth (L) scenario offers a different picture; Canada would still experience population growth, but the rate of growth would decline rapidly over the next 50 years. Under this scenario, the Canadian population would increase to 40.0 million in 2063, a growth of about 20% from its 2013 level. From an annual growth rate of 8.3 per thousand in 2013/2014, the pace of growth would decrease to 0.5 per thousand in 2062/2063.

Together, the three main population growth scenarios of the present edition contain within their bounds the values recently projected for Canada by two international agencies (the United Nations and the World Bank) (Table 2.2). Variations relate in part to the different base (or launch) years from the various sources, as well as different assumptions for the various components of population growth.

Table 2.1
Average annual population growth rate (in percentage) for the period 2000 to 2012, selected countries

Country	Rate
	percentage
Russian Federation	0.0
Germany	0.0
Japan	0.1
Italy	0.3
Netherlands	0.4
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	0.5
Sweden	0.6
G7 countries	0.6
China	0.6
France	0.6
United Kingdom	0.6
OECD countries	0.7
United States	0.9
Canada	**1.1**
New Zealand	1.1
Iceland	1.2
World	1.2
Mexico	1.2
Australia	1.5
Ireland	1.6

Source: Calculated from OECD, http://stats.oecd.org/. Accessed May 12, 2014.

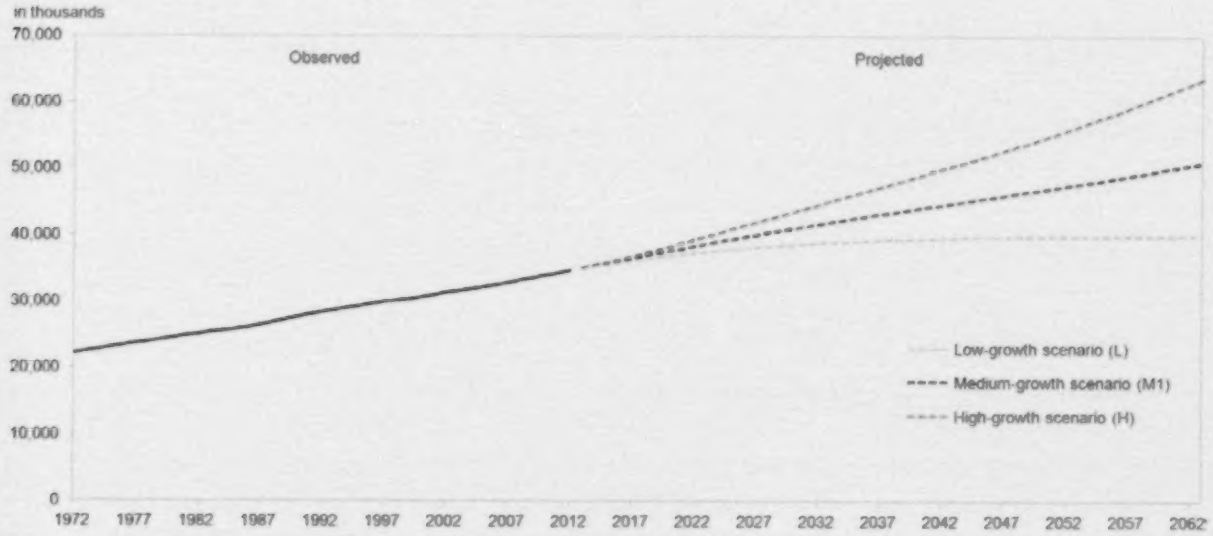
Table 2.2
Total projected population of Canada (in thousands) in 2025 and 2050 according to various projection scenarios

Source	Scenario	2025	2050
		in thousands	
Statistics Canada - 2013 to 2063 edition	Low-growth scenario (L)	37,879	39,809
	Medium-growth scenario (M1)	39,386	46,903
	High-growth scenario (H)	40,915	54,589
Statistics Canada - 2009 to 2036 edition	Low-growth scenario (L)	38,101	41,861
	Medium-growth scenario (M1)	39,916	48,606
	High-growth scenario (H)	41,759	56,074
United Nations (base year 2012)	Medium fertility scenario variant	39,185	45,228
World Bank (base year 2010)		38,556	43,613

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. 2013. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition, accessed May 26, 2014. World Bank, *Population Projection Tables by Country and Group*, http://go.worldbank.org/KZHE1CQFA0, accessed May 26, 2014.

Figure 2.1

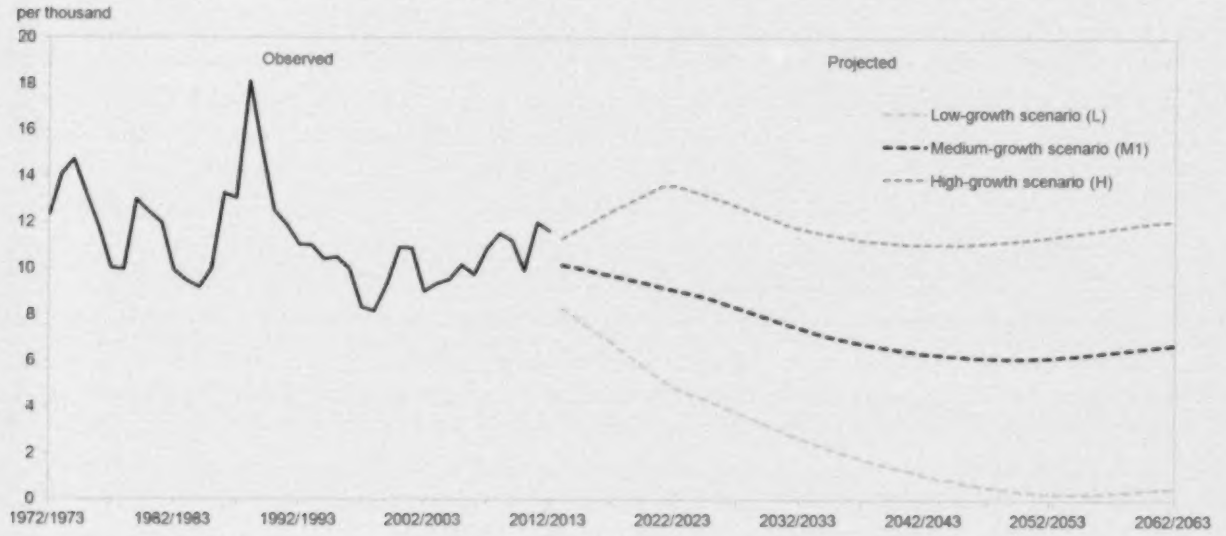
Population, observed (1972 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.2

Annual growth rate, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2013/2014 to 2062/2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



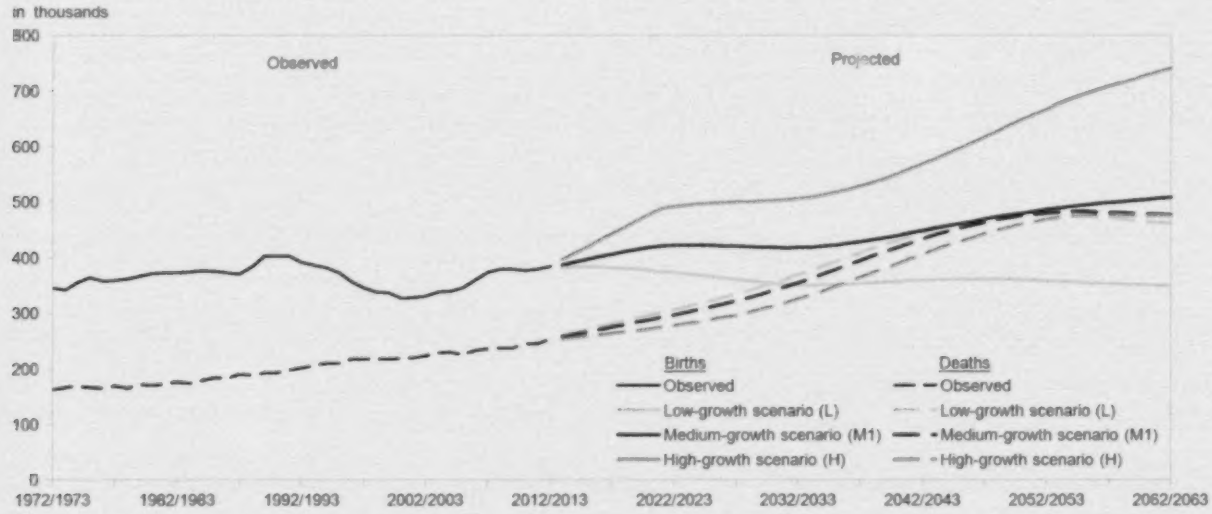
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Components of population change

The components of population growth and their interaction affect not only the size of the Canadian population but also its composition, including its age structure. It is therefore useful to analyze the impacts of different components of population change when they are combined in various scenarios.

Figure 2.3 shows the projected number of births and deaths according to the low-growth, medium-growth (M1) and high-growth scenarios. Results from the medium-growth (M1) scenario show a rise in the number of births in the early years of the projection. This rise is mainly due to the increasing number of women of childbearing age within the population, as age-specific fertility rates are held almost constant. The relatively strong weight of these cohorts of women of childbearing age in the early years of the projection could be explained by several related factors: relatively high fertility rates in the 1990s, increasing immigration levels that began in the mid-1980s and the fact that many of the daughters of parents belonging to the large baby-boom cohort would be in the childbearing ages. In the middle years of the projection, the number of births generally stabilizes before increasing again around 2035/2036. This new upswing is again the result of relatively large cohorts of women of childbearing age—in this case, the cohorts born at the start of the projection period. According to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, the number of births would increase from 387,700 in 2013/2014 to 508,600 in 2062/2063.

Figure 2.3
Number of births and deaths, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2013/2014 to 2062/2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In the high-growth scenario, the higher number of births is explained mainly by higher fertility rates, but also to some extent by higher levels of immigration. Indeed, as a large proportion of immigrants are of childbearing age, immigration has a positive and immediate impact on the number of births. In contrast, in the low-growth scenario, lower levels of immigration combined with lower fertility rates would lead to a slight decrease in the number of births compared to recently observed levels.

In comparison to births, there is relatively small variation across the projection scenarios regarding the total number of deaths. This relates to the age structure of the Canadian population (more details are presented in the following section "Age structure of the Canadian population"), as mortality patterns will closely mimic the aging process of the baby-boom cohort. The number of deaths will increase steadily until approximately 2055/2056, when the baby-boom cohort will reach older ages and begin to extinguish in large numbers. In the remaining years of the projection, the total number of deaths will generally stabilize.

Natural increase is the difference between births and deaths, and its change over time is determined by the intensity of fertility and mortality as well as the age structure of the Canadian population. Levels of natural increase would decrease in the coming years according to all projection scenarios, mainly due to the rise in the number of deaths (Figure 2.4). While natural increase remains positive under the high-growth scenario, it becomes close to zero around 2050 in the medium-growth scenario (M1) and becomes negative from 2030/2031 onward under the low-growth scenario. Several countries have already registered negative natural increase in recent years, including the Russian Federation, Italy, Germany and Japan.[1]

For most of the 20th century, natural increase was the main driver of population growth in Canada. However, in the middle of the 1990s, a shift occurred when immigration increased while fertility remained relatively unchanged. As a result, migratory increase (the balance of immigration minus emigration) has been the main source of population growth in Canada for the last two decades. In 2012/2013, migratory increase accounted for just over two-thirds of population growth (67.7%) while natural increase accounted for the remaining 32.3% of growth.

Migratory increase would continue to be the key factor behind Canada's population growth in the coming years according to all projection scenarios (Figure 2.4). However, its importance would vary from one scenario to the next: in 2062/2063, migration would account for 90.8% of total population growth in the medium-growth (M1) scenario, all population growth in the low-growth scenario and 65.2% of total population growth in the high-growth scenario.

Table 2.3 displays the individual contributions of births, deaths, immigration, emigration and non-permanent residents to the growth of the Canadian population in various observed and projected periods. Over the past 40 years, declines in the crude rate of natural increase were driven mainly by steady declines in the crude birth rate, as the crude death rate was in comparison quite stable. In addition, the contribution of international migration to population growth has amplified since the 1990s, driven by a steady increase in the crude rate of immigration.

The next 50 years could evolve differently, however. In the low-growth and the medium-growth (M1) scenarios, the annual crude growth rate declines significantly, before a slight upswing towards the end of the projection period. This decrease would be mostly a result of the increase in crude death rates in the first four decades of the projection, related to the aging of the baby-boom cohort. The same phenomenon also affects the high-growth scenario, though less strongly than in the low and medium-growth scenarios. This occurs due to a combination of lower age-specific death rates with higher rates of net international migration and births; as a result, annual growth rates remain close to those observed before the projection.

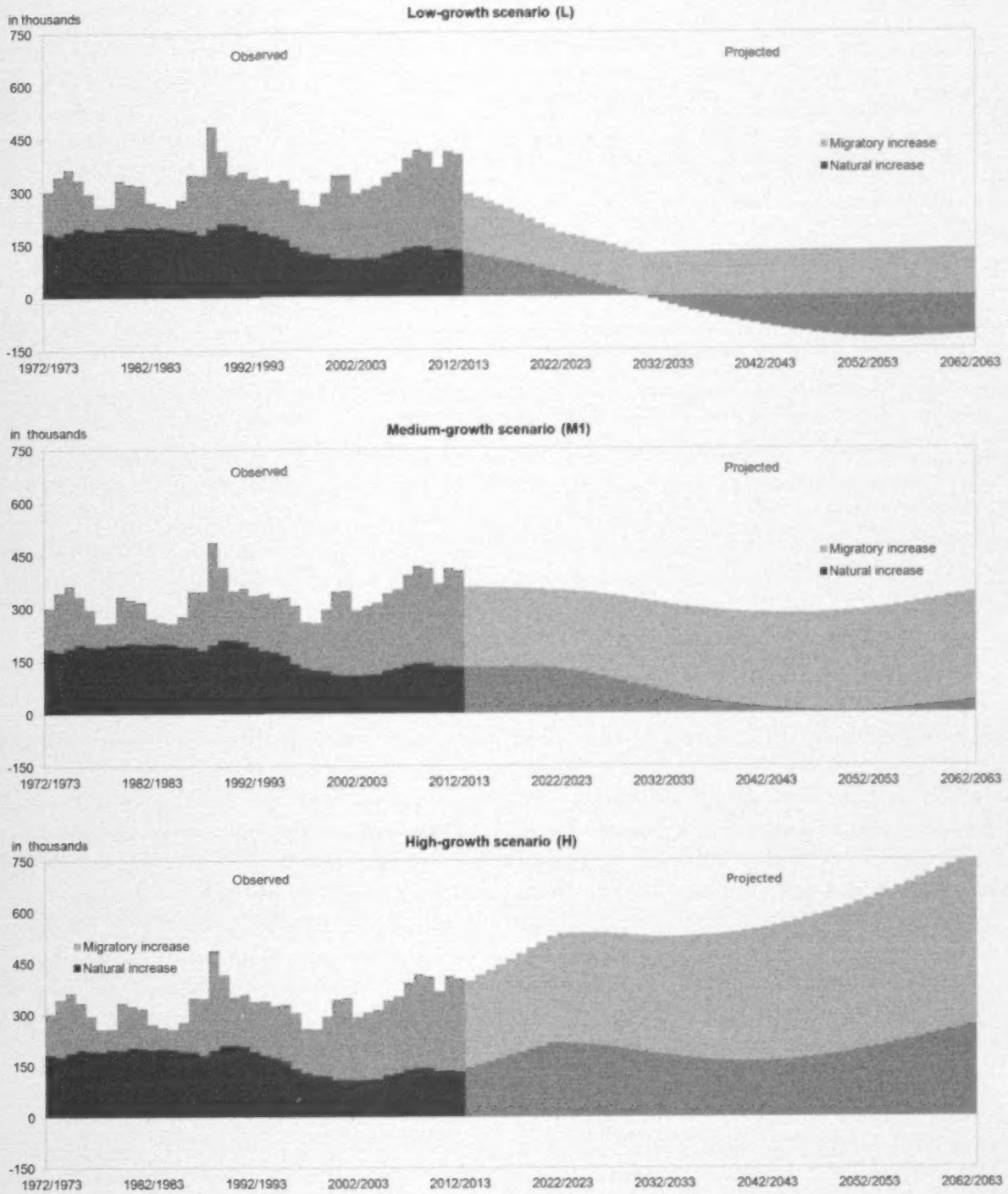
Age structure of the Canadian population

Along with the size of the population, the age structure of the population has important consequences for society and the evolution of population change. For example, the age structure of a population often affects the economy, as high proportions of working-age people, or small demographic dependency ratios, are thought to have beneficial effects which have sometimes been referred to as the "demographic dividend".[2] Beyond the size of the working-age population, the composition of the remainder of the population also has important impacts on society, notably on public expenditures.

Population aging has emerged as a defining demographic trend in most industrialized countries such as Canada. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over has been slowly increasing since the early 20th century, a result of decreases in mortality as well as fertility (Figure 2.5). Projection results show that population aging in Canada will continue over the coming decades. According to all projection scenarios, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over will continue at an accelerated pace over the next two decades in particular: just as the baby-boom cohort temporarily interrupted population aging in the 1950s and 1960s, this cohort will accelerate the phenomenon in the next two decades in particular. By 2030 (the year when the youngest baby boomers turn 65), the proportion of the total population aged 65 and over would increase to between 22.2% (scenario H) and 23.6% (scenario L), from 15.3% in 2013. This proportion would continue to increase in the remaining years of the projections, but at a slower pace, reaching between 23.8% (Scenario H) and 27.8% (scenario L) by 2063.

1. Population Reference Bureau. Rate of Natural Increase. http://www.prb.org/DataFinder/Topic/Rankings.aspx?ind=16.
2. Lee, R. and A. Mason. 2006. "What is the demographic dividend?", *Finance and Development*, volume 24, issue 3.

Figure 2.4
Migratory increase and natural increase, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2013/2014 to 2062/2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 2.3
Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2022/2023 to 2062/2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada

Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net migration increase			
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents
		crude rate per thousand							
Observed	1972/1973	13.5	8.2	15.5	7.3	5.3	6.2	1.2	0.4
	1982/1983	10.8	7.8	14.8	7.0	2.9	4.0	1.2	0.1
	1992/1993	11.9	6.7	13.9	7.1	5.2	9.4	1.7	-2.5
	2002/2003	9.4	3.4	10.6	7.2	6.0	6.4	1.6	1.2
	2012/2013	11.6	3.8	11.0	7.3	7.9	7.6	1.1	1.4
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2022/2023	4.8	1.8	10.0	8.2	3.0	5.0	2.0	0.0
	2032/2033	2.7	-0.5	9.0	9.5	3.2	5.1	1.9	0.0
	2042/2043	1.1	-2.1	9.1	11.2	3.2	5.1	1.9	0.0
	2052/2053	0.3	-3.0	9.0	12.0	3.3	5.1	1.8	0.0
	2062/2063	0.5	-2.8	8.7	11.5	3.3	5.1	1.8	0.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2022/2023	9.1	3.3	11.0	7.7	5.8	7.6	1.8	0.0
	2032/2033	7.4	1.5	10.0	8.5	5.9	7.6	1.7	0.0
	2042/2043	6.4	0.3	10.0	9.7	6.0	7.7	1.7	0.0
	2052/2053	6.2	0.1	10.2	10.1	6.0	7.7	1.7	0.0
	2062/2063	6.7	0.6	10.0	9.4	6.1	7.8	1.7	0.0
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2022/2023	13.2	5.0	12.2	7.1	8.1	9.1	1.5	0.5
	2032/2033	12.4	4.7	11.8	7.1	7.7	9.2	1.4	0.0
	2042/2043	11.2	3.4	11.2	7.8	7.8	9.2	1.4	0.0
	2052/2053	11.2	3.3	11.8	8.4	7.8	9.3	1.5	0.0
	2062/2063	11.9	4.0	11.9	8.0	7.9	9.4	1.5	0.0

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

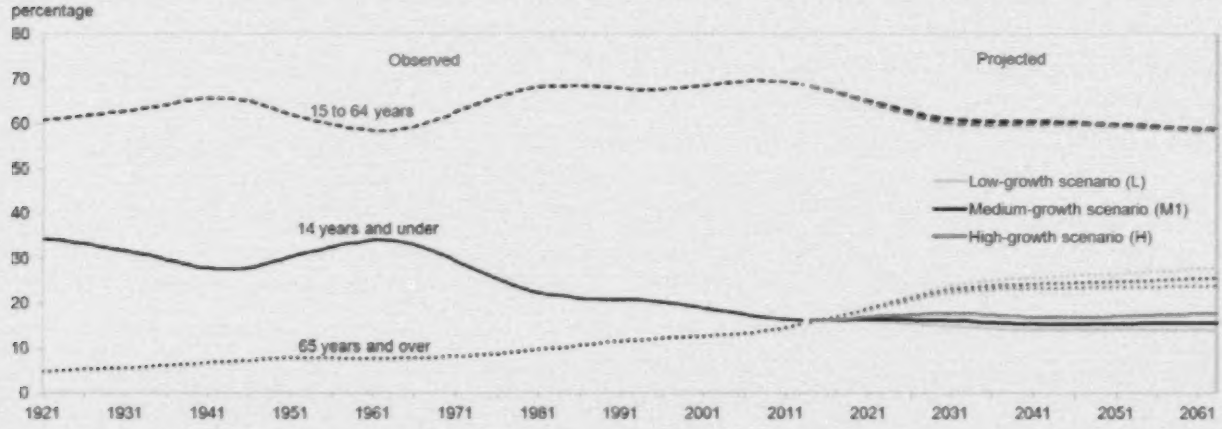
Another indicator of the aging of Canada's population is the increase in the median age. Between 1921 and 2013, the median age increased about 16 years, from 23.9 to 40.2 years. The three projection scenarios adopted indicate that the median age would continue to increase steadily at least until 2035. Later in the projection period, the median age of the population would continue to rise slightly in the low-growth scenario, would decrease slightly in the high-growth scenario and would stabilize in the medium-growth (M1) scenario, reflecting in large part the various fertility assumptions across scenarios. According to the projection scenarios, the median age of the Canadian population would fall between 41.7 and 46.5 years in 2063 (Figure 2.6).

The age structure of the population is also often examined in terms of its impact on the balance between the working-age and other portions of the population. The presence of the large cohort of baby boomers in the age group 15 to 64 years resulted in a sustained period—from about the mid-1970s to present—in which the proportion of the population that was working-age was relatively high. Indeed, Canada has benefited in recent years from a relatively low level of demographic dependence: in 2011, Canada's demographic dependency ratio was 44.5, considerably lower than the average of OECD countries (50.2) and the average among G7 countries (51.5) in the same year.[3]

In 2013, Canada's demographic dependency ratio increased to 45.9. Specifically, there were 23.5 children (aged 14 years and under) and 22.3 seniors (aged 65 years and over) per 100 working-age persons. According to all projection scenarios, Canada's demographic dependency ratio would increase rapidly up to 2030 as the baby-boom cohort gradually exits the 15 to 64 age group and enters the 65 and over age group (Figure 2.7). According to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, there would be 26.3 children and 43.4 seniors per 100 working-age persons in 2063, summing to a total demographic dependency ratio of 69.7—the lowest ratio of all the scenarios (the highest being 71.6 under scenario L).

3. OECD. 2014. http://stats.oecd.org, site accessed May 12, 2014.

Figure 2.5
Distribution of the total population by age group, observed (1921 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada

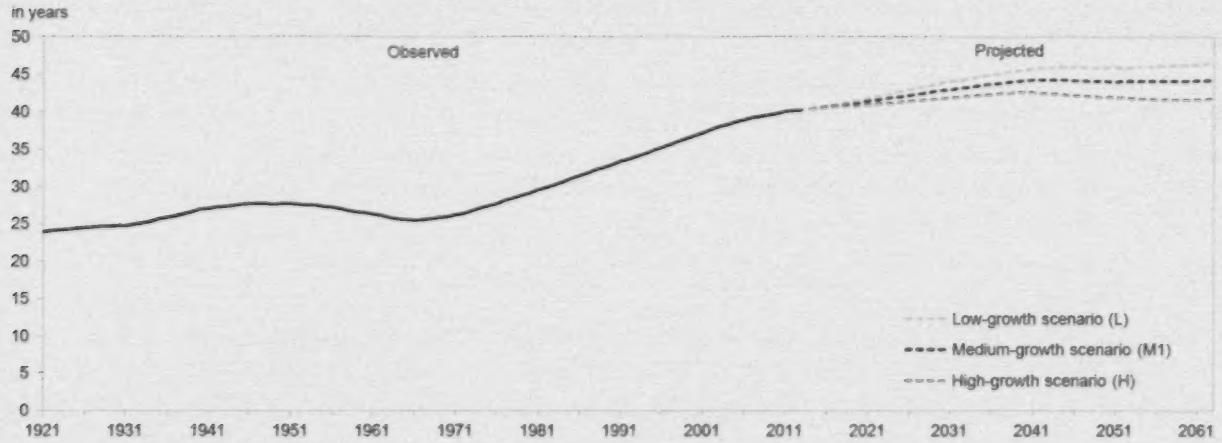


Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Notably, in all projection scenarios, total demographic dependency in 2063 would not drastically exceed that experienced early in the 20th century (Table 2.4). However, the composition of the ratio would have changed markedly: in 1921, seniors accounted for just over 12% of the non-working age population, compared to between 57.7% (scenario H) and 66.6% (scenario L) in 2063.

According to the medium-growth scenario (M1), in 2060, both Canada's senior demographic dependency ratio and its median age (Table 2.5) would fall below the average projected for other developed countries according to the United Nations' World Population Prospects, but still higher than what would be observed, for example, in the United States, Sweden and the Russian Federation.

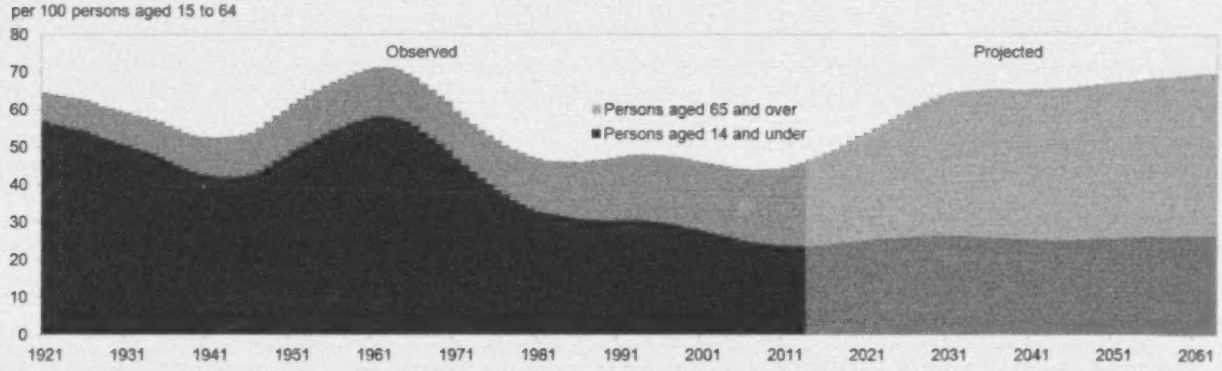
Figure 2.6
Median age, observed (1921 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.7

Demographic dependency ratio, observed (1921 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063) according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, Canada



Note: The demographic dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 14 and under or 65 and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 2.4

Selected age structure indicators, observed (1923 to 2013) and projected (2023 to 2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada

Scenario	Year	Age group						Median age	Demographic dependency ratio		
		14 and under	15 to 64	65 and over	15 to 24	55 to 64	80 and over		Persons aged 14 and under	Persons aged 65 and over	Total
		percentage of the total population						in years	per 100 persons aged 15 to 64		
Observed	1923	34.0	61.1	4.9	17.4	6.1	0.7	24.1	55.6	8.0	63.6
	1933	31.0	63.3	5.7	18.8	6.6	0.7	25.1	48.9	9.0	57.9
	1943	27.6	65.5	6.9	18.5	8.1	1.0	27.3	42.1	10.5	52.6
	1953	31.2	61.1	7.8	14.8	7.5	1.1	27.5	51.1	12.7	63.8
	1963	33.9	58.4	7.6	15.1	7.2	1.3	25.8	58.0	13.1	71.1
	1973	27.7	64.0	8.2	19.1	8.1	1.6	26.7	43.3	12.9	56.2
	1983	21.8	68.4	9.9	18.5	9.0	1.9	30.2	31.8	14.4	46.2
	1993	20.7	67.6	11.7	13.9	8.5	2.5	34.0	30.6	17.4	48.0
	2003	18.3	68.9	12.8	13.6	10.3	3.2	38.0	26.6	18.6	45.2
	2013	16.1	68.6	15.3	13.2	13.1	4.1	40.2	23.5	22.3	45.8
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2023	15.8	64.2	20.0	11.2	13.7	4.9	42.3	24.6	31.2	55.8
	2033	14.6	60.9	24.5	11.5	11.8	7.2	44.4	24.0	40.2	64.2
	2043	14.0	60.2	25.9	11.0	12.4	9.8	45.9	23.2	43.0	66.2
	2053	14.1	59.1	26.8	10.5	12.5	10.2	45.9	23.9	45.3	69.2
	2063	13.9	58.3	27.8	10.7	11.6	10.6	46.5	23.9	47.7	71.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2023	16.3	64.0	19.6	11.2	13.4	4.8	41.7	25.5	30.7	56.2
	2033	15.9	60.7	23.4	11.5	11.4	6.9	43.2	26.2	38.6	64.8
	2043	15.2	60.5	24.3	11.6	11.9	9.3	44.2	25.2	40.2	65.4
	2053	15.4	59.7	24.8	11.1	12.0	9.5	44.0	25.8	41.6	67.4
	2063	15.5	58.9	25.6	11.1	11.1	9.7	44.2	26.3	43.4	69.7
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2023	17.1	63.6	19.4	11.2	13.1	4.8	41.2	26.8	30.5	57.3
	2033	17.5	59.8	22.7	11.5	10.9	6.9	42.1	29.3	38.0	67.3
	2043	16.8	59.9	23.3	12.3	11.2	9.2	42.5	28.0	38.9	66.9
	2053	17.1	59.4	23.5	11.7	11.3	9.4	41.8	28.8	39.6	68.4
	2063	17.5	58.7	23.8	11.7	10.3	9.4	41.7	29.8	40.6	70.4

Note: The total demographic dependency ratio is the number of persons aged 14 and under or 65 and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 2.5
Median age of the population and senior dependency ratio, 2060, selected countries and regions

Country / Region	Median age	Senior dependency
	in years	ratio
World	39.7	35.3
Russian Federation	41.7	34.9
United States	43.0	45.7
Sweden	43.3	48.7
Canada (World Population Prospects)	43.4	44.2
Canada (2013/2063 medium-growth (M1) scenario)	**44.0**	**43.0**
Australia	44.7	52.2
Ireland	44.8	52.2
More developed regions[1]	45.2	50.4
France	45.5	53.9
United Kingdom	45.5	52.5
New Zealand	46.5	55.4
China	46.6	49.7
Netherlands	46.7	54.2
Iceland	47.4	58.1
Italy	48.6	61.1
Mexico	49.9	63.0
Germany	50.6	64.4
Japan	51.7	69.9
Republic of Korea (South Korea)	53.0	73.6

1. More developed regions comprise Europe, Northern America, Australia/New Zealand and Japan.

Notes: Values for other countries are taken from the "medium fertility" scenario of the United Nations' 2012 world population projections. The senior dependency ratio is the ratio of population aged 65 and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Demography Division and United Nations. 2013. *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division.

An evolving population pyramid

The population pyramid is a graphical representation of a population's structure by age and sex. The pyramids for 2013 (in number and proportion, Figure 2.8) highlight the sizeable demographic weight of the baby-boom generation, whose members were aged 48 to 67 that year.

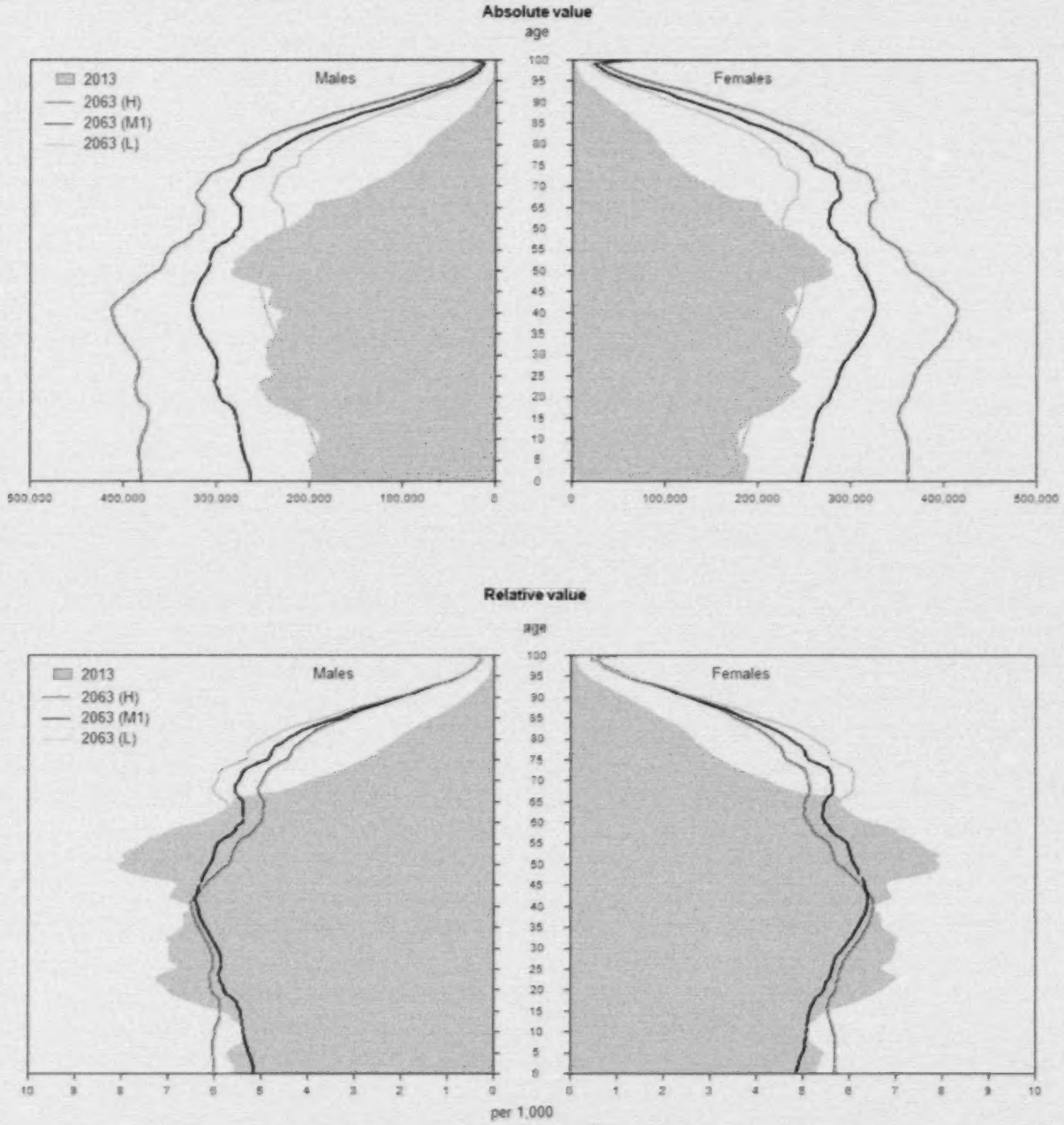
In the pyramid expressed in absolute numbers, it can be seen that according to the medium-growth (M1) and high-growth scenarios, the base of the population pyramid in 2063 would be broader than it was in 2013. This broadening is a result of an increase in the number of births, reflecting in part a slight increase in the total fertility rate, the effects of which are magnified by sustained immigration. In comparison, under the low-growth scenario, the base of the population pyramid would stay close to its size in 2013 while the top of the pyramid would become comparatively broader. Although the baby-boom cohort would be nearly extinct by 2063, the top of the pyramid would continue to broaden due to improvements in life expectancy under all scenarios.

In the pyramid expressed in terms of proportion, the degree of population aging and the manner in which it is occurring can be more clearly viewed. In all scenarios, the population aged 65 and over accounts for a larger share of the total population in 2063 compared to 2013. In the low and medium (M1)-growth scenarios, population aging is also evident at the bottom of the pyramid, as the population aged 14 and under would represent a smaller share of the total population than in 2013.

Pyramids can also be used to examine and compare the age pattern of deaths in the population (Figure 2.9). According to all scenarios, the age at which the highest number of deaths occurs (the modal age of deaths) among males in Canada would increase from 85 years in 2011 to 91 years in 2062/2063. Increases would be similar for females, with the modal age of deaths rising from 89 years in 2011 to between 91 years (scenario L) and 93 years (scenario H) in 2062/2063.

Figure 2.8

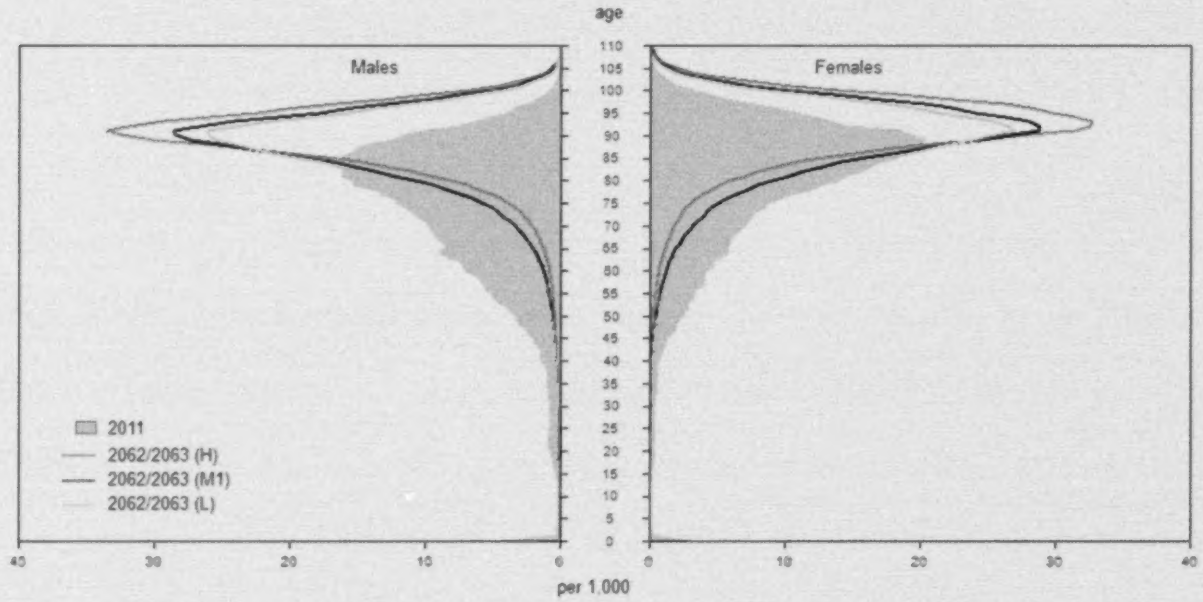
Population in absolute and relative (per 1,000) values, observed (2013) and projected (2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, by age and sex, Canada



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 2.9
Number of deaths (in relative value), observed (2011) and projected (2062/2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, by age and sex, Canada



Note: Persons aged 110 and over are included at age 110.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

A closer look at the senior population

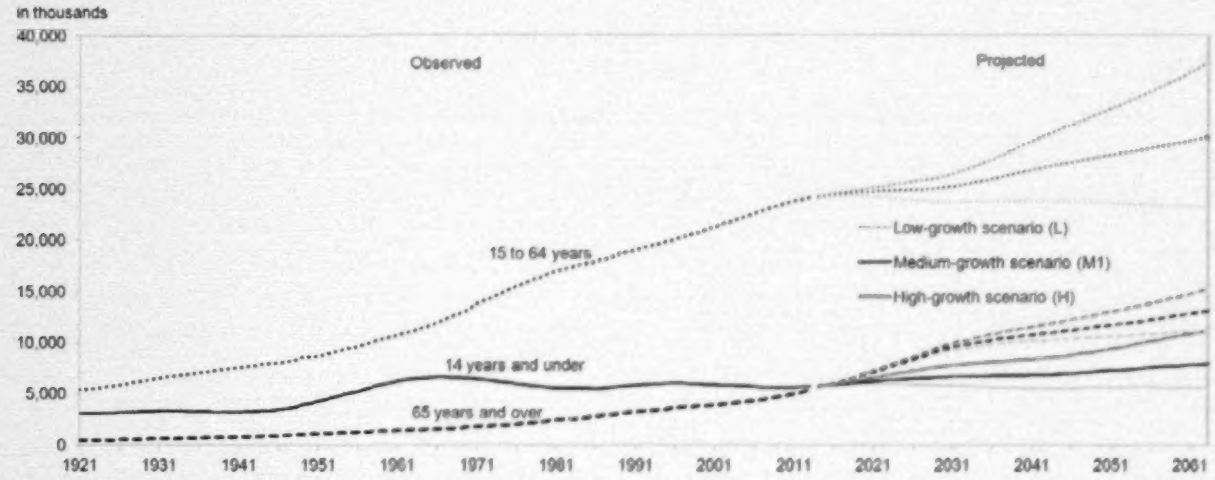
In 2013, Canada had 5.4 million seniors (persons aged 65 years and over), more than triple the number recorded fifty years earlier in 1963. The growth of this group would accelerate in the coming years as the large baby-boom cohort gradually occupies these ages. By 2063, the number of seniors would more than double, ranging between 11.1 million and 15.1 million depending on the scenario (Figure 2.10). Seniors, who accounted for 15.3% of Canada's population in 2013, would rapidly increase in share under all projection scenarios, reaching between 23.8% and 27.8% in 2063, depending on the scenario.

According to the low-growth and medium-growth scenarios, 2015 represents an important milestone in the history of the Canadian population: for the first time, the number of seniors would exceed the number of children; this would occur one year later, in 2016, according to the high-growth scenario. This trend would accentuate over the course of the projection: by 2063, seniors would outnumber children 2 to 1 according to the low-growth scenario, 1.7 to 1 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario and 1.4 to 1 according to the high-growth scenario.

Older seniors and centenarians

Older seniors (persons aged 80 and over) have been steadily increasing as a share of the total Canadian population over time. In 2013, the Canadian population had 1.4 million persons aged 80 and over, more than five times as many as 50 years earlier in 1963. The members of the baby-boom cohort will enter this age group between the years 2026 and 2045. This phenomenon, and to a lesser extent, the anticipated gradual increase in life expectancy, cause the number of persons aged 80 and over to increase rapidly during this period in all scenarios, reaching between 4.0 million (scenario L) and 4.9 million (scenario H) by 2045 (Figure 2.11). In the subsequent years, the population in this age group continues to increase, but at a much slower pace: by 2063, the number of persons aged 80 and over would be between 4.2 million (scenario L) and 6.0 million (scenario H).

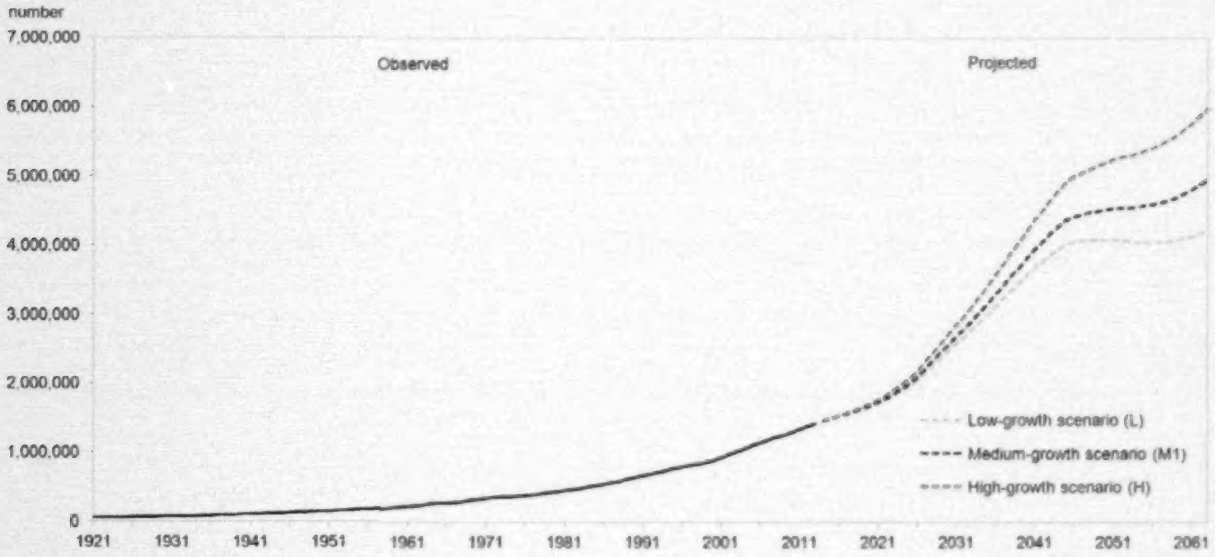
Figure 2.10
Population aged 14 and under, 15 to 64 and 65 and over, observed (1921 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063) according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Older seniors would represent a growing share of the total population between 2026 and 2045. This share will peak in 2046 as per the medium and high-growth scenarios, reaching 9.7% and 9.6%, respectively. In contrast, in the low-growth scenario—where relatively lower fertility leads to a decrease in the share of children in the population—older seniors continue to increase as a proportion of the total population after 2046, reaching 10.6% by 2063. Older seniors would also represent a growing share of the total population of seniors aged 65 and over between 2026 and 2045. From 26.6% in 2013, this share peaks in 2046 in all scenarios, reaching between 39.1% (scenario L) and 40.9% (scenario H) before declining slightly in the subsequent years of the projection.

Figure 2.11
Number of persons aged 80 and over, observed (1921 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063), according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



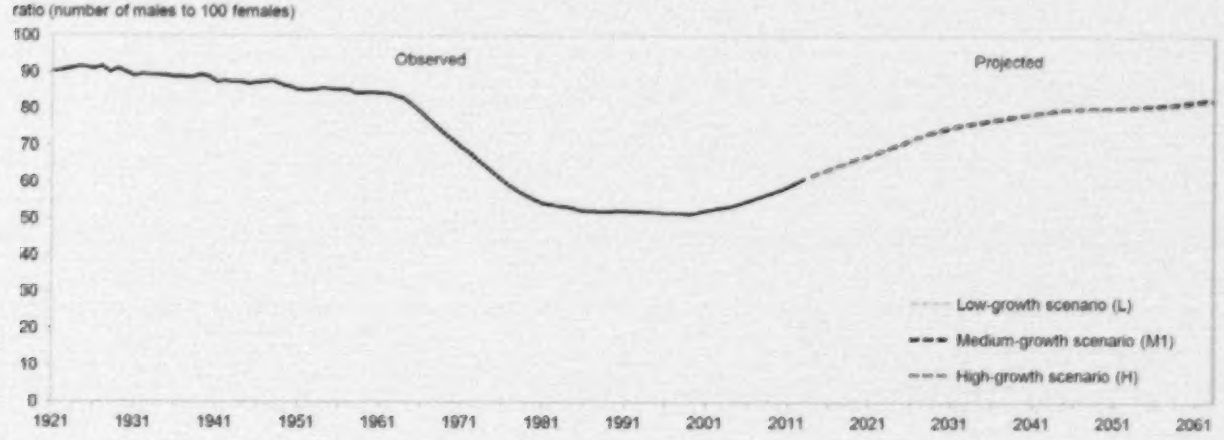
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

For a number of decades, senior women have outnumbered senior men considerably in Canada, a result of a pattern of higher male mortality at all ages which emerged in mid-20th century and peaked in the late 1970s. In 2013, the sex ratio among older seniors was 61 males per 100 females (Figure 2.12). According to all projection scenarios, this ratio would increase further, to about 83 males per 100 females by 2063. This increased ratio in future years would be mainly due to the continued gradual reduction of the mortality gap between the sexes.

Within the senior population, the number of centenarians—persons aged 100 years and over—will also increase in the coming years. From about 6,900 in 2013, the number of centenarians living in Canada could multiply nine times to 62,200 in 2063 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario. However, this group would still represent a very small portion of all seniors in Canada (less than 1% according to all projection scenarios). The sex composition of centenarians would also evolve considerably over the next 50 years, owing to faster improvements in mortality among males compared to females: there would be 41 male centenarians per 100 female centenarians in 2063 according to the medium-growth (M1) scenario, up from 15 in 2013.

Figure 2.12

Sex ratio of the population aged 80 and over, observed (1921 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2063), according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 3 – Results at the provincial and territorial levels, 2013 to 2038

General results

The projections for the provinces and territories include an additional component compared to the projections for Canada as a whole: interprovincial migration. For several provinces, interprovincial migration is the component that has the greatest impact on population growth. It is also one of the most volatile components, as it is largely influenced by many non-demographic factors such as differentials in wages and employment opportunities among the provinces and territories.

According to the projection scenarios, most provinces and territories would experience an increase in population between 2013 and 2038 (Table 3.1). However, some Atlantic provinces and some territories would experience a population decrease during the period in certain projection scenarios.

Table 3.1
Total population, observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to seven scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	2013 Observed	2038						
		Low-growth scenario (L)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (H)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
	in thousands							
Canada	35,158.3	39,353.9	43,490.1	43,473.3	43,503.4	43,525.4	43,474.4	47,804.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	526.7	437.4	455.6	426.5	457.8	448.3	536.4	481.0
Prince Edward Island	145.2	162.1	178.3	184.2	182.2	163.4	176.7	194.1
Nova Scotia	940.8	884.8	933.9	942.4	945.2	881.2	965.9	993.3
New Brunswick	756.1	715.9	752.5	757.4	752.7	716.6	778.8	797.4
Quebec	8,155.3	8,730.1	9,405.3	9,289.9	9,477.6	9,371.2	9,582.4	10,232.0
Ontario	13,538.0	14,848.5	16,548.5	16,644.6	17,083.4	16,110.5	16,582.8	18,256.1
Manitoba	1,265.0	1,445.7	1,623.1	1,604.1	1,639.6	1,564.1	1,703.9	1,786.6
Saskatchewan	1,108.3	1,202.3	1,315.2	1,264.5	1,173.9	1,361.2	1,527.0	1,430.4
Alberta	4,025.1	5,622.9	6,224.8	6,083.0	6,377.8	6,811.2	5,722.8	6,826.6
British Columbia	4,582.0	5,180.2	5,918.8	6,153.1	5,277.7	5,965.0	5,734.1	6,662.1
Yukon	36.7	39.0	43.1	35.9	36.0	49.7	62.0	47.3
Northwest Territories	43.5	41.4	44.3	42.0	48.8	38.3	48.5	47.5
Nunavut	35.6	43.8	46.6	45.7	50.7	44.6	53.3	50.3

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

The projected average annual growth rate for the period 2013/2014 to 2037/2038 (Table 3.2) varies not only from one province or territory to another but also from one scenario to another within each province or territory. In general, the majority of the scenarios for provinces located east of Ontario show a growth rate lower than the national average, while several scenarios for the western provinces point to growth above the Canadian average. As a result, the geographic distribution of the population within Canada (Table 3.3) could change over the next 25 years. Most scenarios indicate that the population share of the Atlantic provinces and Quebec would decrease, while the population of the Prairie provinces and British Columbia would account for an increased proportion of the national population.

Table 3.2
Average annual population growth, projected (2013/2014 to 2037/2038) according to seven scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	Low-growth scenario (L)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (H)
		M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
	per thousand						
Canada	4.5	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	12.4
Newfoundland and Labrador	-7.4	-5.8	-8.4	-5.6	-6.4	0.7	-3.6
Prince Edward Island	4.4	8.2	9.6	9.1	4.7	7.9	11.7
Nova Scotia	-2.5	-0.3	0.1	0.2	-2.6	1.1	2.2
New Brunswick	-2.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.2	-2.1	1.2	2.1
Quebec	2.7	5.7	5.2	6.0	5.6	6.5	9.1
Ontario	3.7	8.1	8.3	9.3	7.0	8.1	12.0
Manitoba	5.4	10.0	9.5	10.4	8.5	12.0	13.9
Saskatchewan	3.3	6.9	5.3	2.3	8.3	12.9	10.3
Alberta	13.5	17.6	16.7	18.6	21.3	14.2	21.4
British Columbia	4.9	10.3	11.9	5.7	10.6	9.0	15.1
Yukon	2.4	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	12.2	21.2	10.2
Northwest Territories	-2.0	0.7	-1.4	4.6	-5.1	4.4	3.5
Nunavut	8.3	10.8	10.0	14.2	9.1	16.3	13.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.3
Distribution (in percentage) of the population, observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to seven scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	2013 Observed	2038						
		Low-growth scenario (L)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (H)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
	percentage							
Canada	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
Prince Edward Island	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Nova Scotia	2.7	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
New Brunswick	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Quebec	23.2	22.2	21.6	21.4	21.8	21.5	22.0	21.4
Ontario	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.3	39.3	37.0	38.1	38.2
Manitoba	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.7
Saskatchewan	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.7	3.1	3.5	3.0
Alberta	11.4	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.7	15.6	13.2	14.3
British Columbia	13.0	13.2	13.6	14.2	12.1	13.7	13.2	13.9
Yukon	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Northwest Territories	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nunavut	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

In the coming decades, the population aging projected at the national level would also be experienced by each of the provinces and territories, though to varying degrees. With the exception of Nunavut, all provinces and territories show an increase in the median age during the projection period in all scenarios (Table 3.4). The proportion of the population aged 65 and over would also increase in all regions of Canada, regardless of the scenario (Table 3.5). The most rapid increases would occur in the Atlantic provinces and the territories. The territories would nevertheless have the lowest proportions of persons aged 65 and over in 2038, as was the case in 2013. Conversely, the highest proportions of seniors (aged 65 and over) in Canada in 2038 would occur in the Atlantic provinces, at more than 30% each in Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick according to all scenarios.

Table 3.4
Median age, observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to seven scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	2013 Observed	2038						
		Low-growth scenario (L)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (H)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
	in years							
Canada	**40.2**	**45.3**	**43.9**	**43.9**	**43.9**	**43.9**	**43.9**	**42.5**
Newfoundland and Labrador	44.2	53.8	53.3	54.5	52.9	53.7	50.7	52.8
Prince Edward Island	43.1	48.8	47.7	47.0	47.4	49.6	48.5	46.8
Nova Scotia	43.8	50.5	49.6	49.5	49.3	50.8	48.9	48.8
New Brunswick	43.9	50.7	49.8	49.6	49.7	51.1	49.4	49.1
Quebec	41.6	46.3	45.2	45.3	45.0	45.3	45.1	43.7
Ontario	40.3	45.8	44.3	44.2	43.9	44.6	44.3	43.0
Manitoba	37.7	42.3	40.6	40.9	40.5	40.9	40.0	39.2
Saskatchewan	37.1	42.7	41.1	41.4	42.3	41.1	39.6	39.6
Alberta	36.0	41.0	39.7	40.1	39.5	38.7	40.1	38.3
British Columbia	41.7	46.7	44.9	44.3	46.5	45.3	45.3	43.4
Yukon	38.9	42.4	41.2	39.3	44.1	43.4	41.7	39.9
Northwest Territories	32.4	35.8	34.9	34.5	34.7	35.8	35.5	33.8
Nunavut	25.4	26.9	25.9	25.7	25.2	25.1	28.3	24.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.5
Proportion of the population aged 65 and over, observed (2013) and projected (2063) according to seven scenarios, Canada, provinces and territories

Region	2013 Observed	2038						
		Low-growth scenario (L)	Medium-growth scenarios					High-growth scenario (H)
			M1	M2	M3	M4	M5	
	percentage							
Canada	**15.3**	**25.4**	**24.0**	**24.1**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**24.0**	**23.2**
Newfoundland and Labrador	17.1	34.8	34.5	35.9	34.0	35.0	31.6	34.6
Prince Edward Island	17.3	29.4	27.9	26.9	27.5	30.2	29.0	27.2
Nova Scotia	17.7	31.4	30.9	30.7	30.4	32.2	30.1	30.7
New Brunswick	17.6	31.9	31.3	31.0	31.0	32.6	30.9	31.1
Quebec	16.6	26.1	25.1	25.1	25.0	25.4	25.0	24.3
Ontario	15.2	26.2	24.7	24.7	24.2	25.1	24.7	23.8
Manitoba	14.4	22.1	20.6	20.8	20.4	21.1	20.0	19.8
Saskatchewan	14.4	22.6	21.4	21.8	22.7	21.5	19.4	20.7
Alberta	11.2	19.6	18.5	19.2	18.6	16.9	18.7	17.8
British Columbia	16.4	27.0	25.1	24.3	26.9	25.3	25.7	23.9
Yukon	9.9	19.0	17.9	16.3	21.8	19.7	17.3	17.3
Northwest Territories	6.1	15.4	15.0	15.1	14.4	16.2	14.5	14.8
Nunavut	3.5	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.8	7.7	7.9

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Results by province and territory

This section provides the key results of the projections at the provincial and territorial level. For each specific province and territory, a brief analysis in the form of highlights is provided, accompanied by two figures and a table. The first figure shows the projected growth according to the low-growth (L), medium-growth (M1) and high-growth (H) scenarios, along with the two medium-growth scenarios that exhibit the lowest and highest population growth.

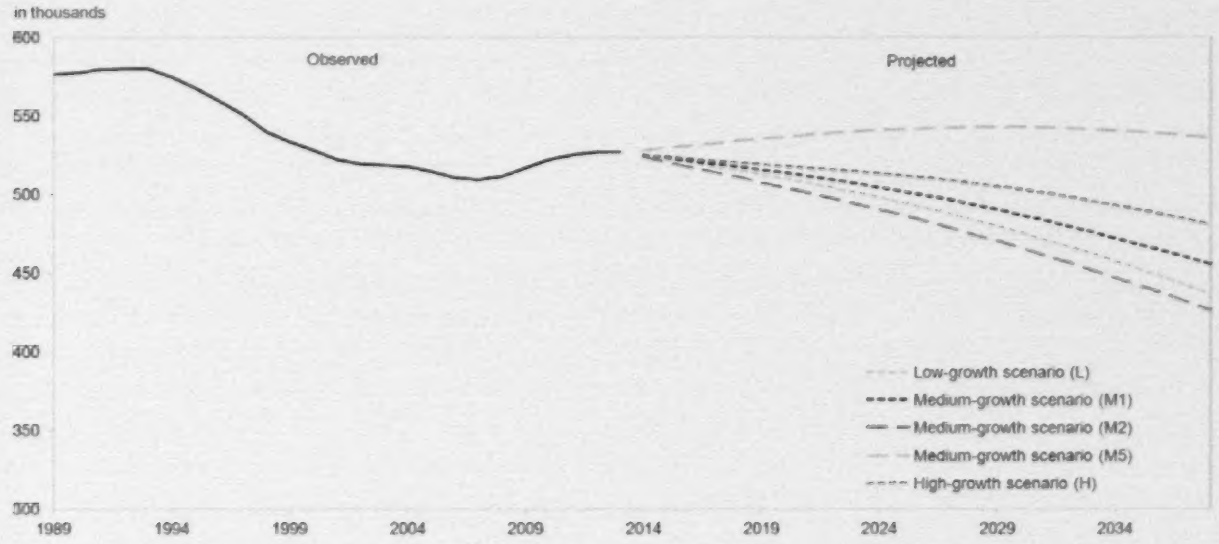
After the first figure, a table comprising the same scenarios shows the population growth rate, which is broken down into three components: natural increase (births minus deaths), international migratory increase (immigration plus net non-permanent residents minus net emigration) and interprovincial migratory increase (interprovincial in-migration minus interprovincial out-migration). For each of these components, crude rates are shown. Note that because they are influenced by both the intensity of a demographic phenomenon and the age structure of the population, crude rates accurately indicate the impact of the various components on population growth.

Finally, the section also includes a figure comparing four population pyramids: the observed population in 2013 and the projected population in 2038 as per the M1 medium-growth scenario and the two scenarios with the lowest and highest projected median ages.

Newfoundland and Labrador

- According to the various projection scenarios, by 2038, the population of Newfoundland and Labrador would be between 426,500 (scenario M2) and 536,400 (scenario M5). In 2013, the province's population was 526,700. In all scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador's demographic weight within the total Canadian population would decrease to between 1.0% (scenarios M1, M2, M4 and H) and 1.2% (scenario M5) in 2038, from 1.5% in 2013.
- Future population growth in Newfoundland and Labrador is sensitive to interprovincial migration patterns, as indicated by the fact that the scenarios showing the lowest and highest population growth differ only in terms of their interprovincial migration assumptions.
- In all scenarios but one (M5), the population of Newfoundland and Labrador would decrease over the next 25 years. Interprovincial migration losses in the first projected years, followed by negative natural increase, would be largely responsible for this decrease. Natural increase would become negative because of the projected increase in the number of deaths, as the large baby-boom cohort reaches older ages where mortality rates are higher.
- Newfoundland and Labrador could see its population grow over the next 25 years if it experienced gains in interprovincial migration, as suggested in the M5 scenario.
- In all scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador exhibits the highest median age and proportion of the population aged 65 and over across Canada in 2038. The median age would increase from 44.2 years in 2013 to between 50.7 years (scenario M5) and 54.5 years (scenario M2) in 2038. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over would reach between 31.6% (scenario M5) and 35.9% (scenario M2) in 2038, compared to 17.1% in 2013.

Figure 3.1
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.6

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador

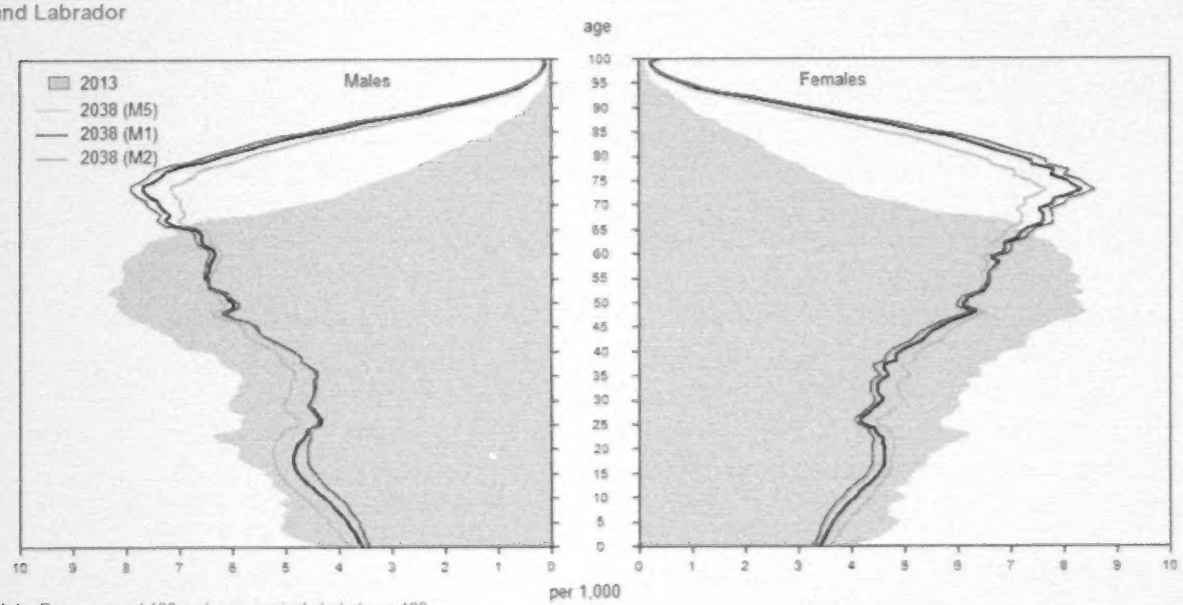
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	16.9	17.1	23.4	6.3	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.1	-1.4	21.9	23.4
	1992/1993	2.9	5.0	11.5	6.6	3.2	1.4	0.4	2.3	-5.3	13.0	18.3
	2012/2013	-0.3	-0.5	8.4	8.9	1.9	1.3	0.3	1.0	-1.7	17.3	18.9
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	-4.7	-1.7	8.0	9.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	-3.5	14.6	18.1
	2027/2028	-7.9	-5.5	6.7	12.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-2.6	13.8	16.5
	2037/2038	-11.6	-9.7	6.3	16.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	-2.2	13.6	15.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	-3.7	-1.0	8.4	9.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	-3.4	14.6	18.1
	2027/2028	-6.1	-4.2	7.3	11.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	-2.5	14.0	16.5
	2037/2038	-9.3	-8.0	6.8	14.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	-2.1	13.8	15.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2017/2018	-6.2	-1.2	8.3	9.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.2	-5.9	12.0	17.9
	2027/2028	-8.7	-4.7	7.1	11.8	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	-4.7	11.3	16.0
	2037/2038	-12.1	-8.9	6.6	15.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	-3.9	11.1	15.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	2.6	-0.6	8.6	9.2	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	2.5	16.2	13.7
	2027/2028	0.4	-3.0	7.8	10.8	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.8	15.6	12.8
	2037/2038	-2.4	-5.9	7.3	13.3	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.0	2.9	15.5	12.6
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	-2.2	0.1	9.0	8.9	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	-3.4	14.7	18.1
	2027/2028	-3.6	-2.2	8.1	10.2	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.1	-2.4	14.0	16.4
	2037/2038	-6.5	-5.5	7.5	12.9	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.0	-2.0	13.8	15.8

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.2

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Newfoundland and Labrador



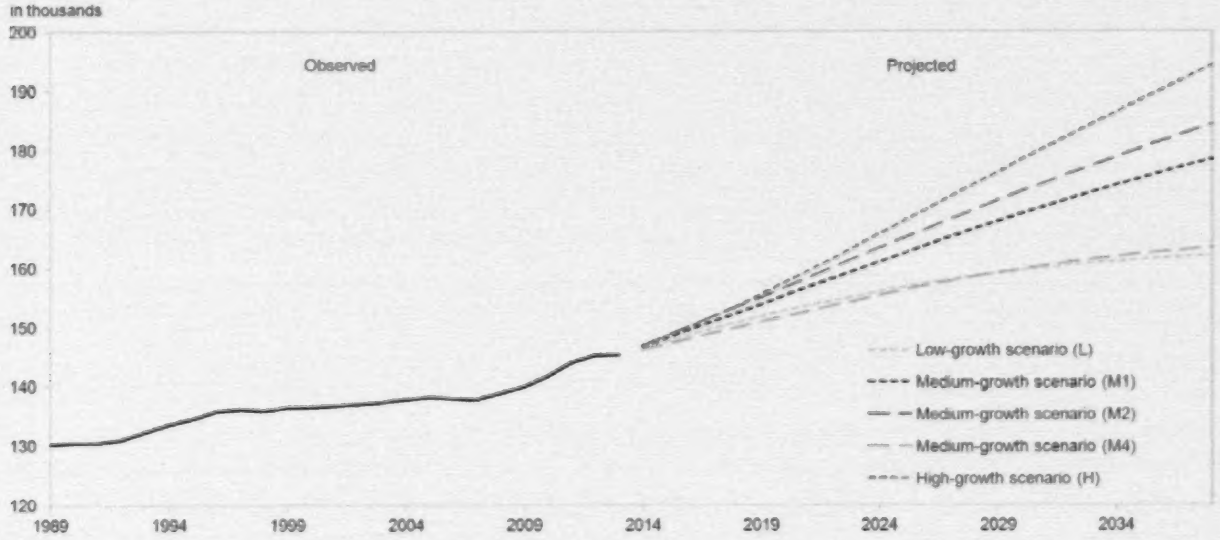
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Prince Edward Island

- According to all projection scenarios, the population of Prince Edward Island would continue to grow during the next 25 years. Its annual percentage growth would exceed that of any other Atlantic province during the period. By 2038, the province's population would reach between 162,100 (scenario L) and 194,100 (scenario H), compared to 145,200 in 2013. The demographic weight of the province within Canada is projected to remain stable in all scenarios (0.4%).
- The projected international migratory increase in Prince Edward Island would be among the highest in the country, and serves as the main driver of population growth for the province in all scenarios.
- Natural increase would become negative in Prince Edward Island during the projection in every scenario but one (H), as the crude death rate would increase and the crude birth rate would decrease under the effects of population aging.
- Although the projected proportion of the population aged 65 and over and the projected median age in Prince Edward Island would remain above the national average, aging is expected to be less pronounced than in the other Atlantic provinces. From 43.1 years in 2013, the median age of the province's population is projected to reach between 46.8 years (scenario H) and 49.6 years (scenario M4) in 2038. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over is projected to reach between 26.9% (scenario M2) and 30.2% (scenario M4) in 2038, compared to 17.3% in 2013.

Figure 3.3
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Prince Edward Island



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.7

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Prince Edward Island

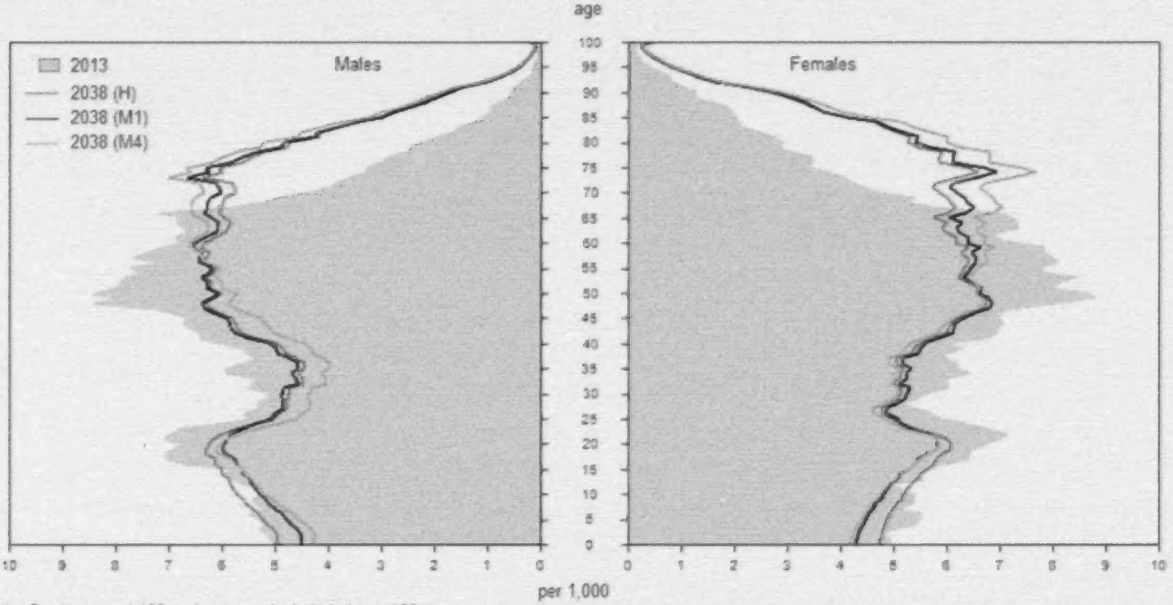
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	15.9	7.8	16.7	8.9	1.2	1.5	0.4	0.1	6.9	38.1	31.2
	1992/1993	11.1	5.3	13.9	8.6	0.7	1.2	0.5	-0.1	5.0	20.2	15.2
	2012/2013	0.5	1.1	9.9	8.9	6.8	5.9	1.0	1.9	-7.4	21.7	29.1
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	6.9	0.5	9.3	8.8	6.0	6.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	17.2	16.8
	2027/2028	3.7	-1.7	8.5	10.3	5.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	15.9	15.4
	2037/2038	1.1	-4.3	8.1	12.4	5.0	5.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	15.3	14.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	9.5	1.3	9.9	8.6	7.9	8.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	17.2	16.8
	2027/2028	8.1	0.0	9.4	9.4	7.7	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	15.9	15.5
	2037/2038	6.0	-2.1	8.9	10.9	7.7	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	15.2	14.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2017/2018	10.8	1.4	9.9	8.5	7.8	8.2	0.6	0.2	1.5	16.3	14.8
	2027/2028	9.4	0.3	9.5	9.2	7.7	8.3	0.6	0.0	1.4	14.9	13.5
	2037/2038	7.4	-1.5	9.0	10.5	7.7	8.3	0.5	0.0	1.2	14.2	13.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	6.3	1.0	9.7	8.7	7.9	8.2	0.6	0.2	-2.6	17.6	20.2
	2027/2028	4.6	-0.8	9.0	9.8	7.7	8.3	0.5	0.0	-2.4	16.3	18.7
	2037/2038	1.9	-3.3	8.5	11.8	7.8	8.3	0.5	0.0	-2.5	15.7	18.2
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	11.9	2.5	10.6	8.2	9.0	9.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	17.2	16.8
	2027/2028	12.1	2.2	10.5	8.3	9.5	9.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	15.9	15.4
	2037/2038	10.2	0.6	9.8	9.3	9.4	9.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	15.2	14.9

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.4

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Prince Edward Island



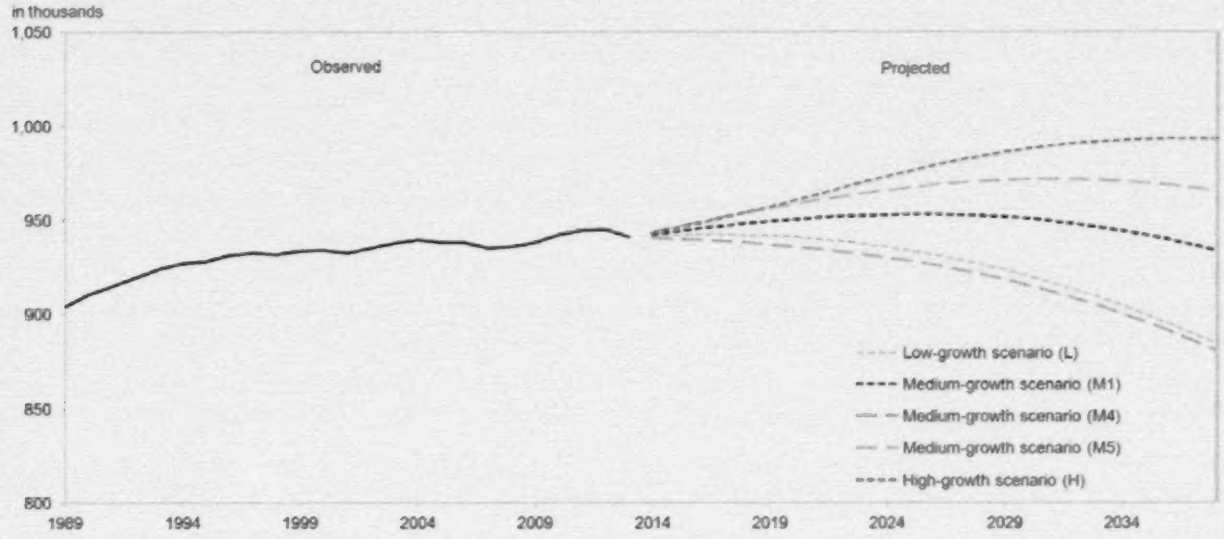
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Nova Scotia

- Nova Scotia's population could number between 881,200 (scenario M4) and 993,300 (scenario H) by 2038 according to all projection scenarios, from 940,800 in 2013. Nova Scotia's demographic weight within the country decreases slightly in every scenario, from 2.7% in 2013 to between 2.0% (scenario M4) and 2.2% (scenarios L, M2, M3 and M5) by 2038.
- In all scenarios for Nova Scotia, crude death rates would increase considerably during the projection period, driven upward by its population age structure becoming older. This phenomenon contributes in large part to the negative natural increase projected in all scenarios.
- The combination of negative natural increase and weakly positive or negative net interprovincial migration would cause Nova Scotia to have a lower population in 2038 than in 2013 according to certain scenarios (L, M1 and M4). Higher natural increase or positive net interprovincial migration could lead to positive growth as indicated in scenarios H and M5, respectively.
- In all scenarios, the median age of Nova Scotia's population would increase during the 25-year projection period to between 48.8 years (scenarios H) and 50.8 years (scenario M4). Similarly, the projected proportion of persons aged 65 and over would exceed 30% in 2038 in all scenarios, reaching 32.2% according to scenario M4.

Figure 3.5
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Nova Scotia



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.8

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Nova Scotia

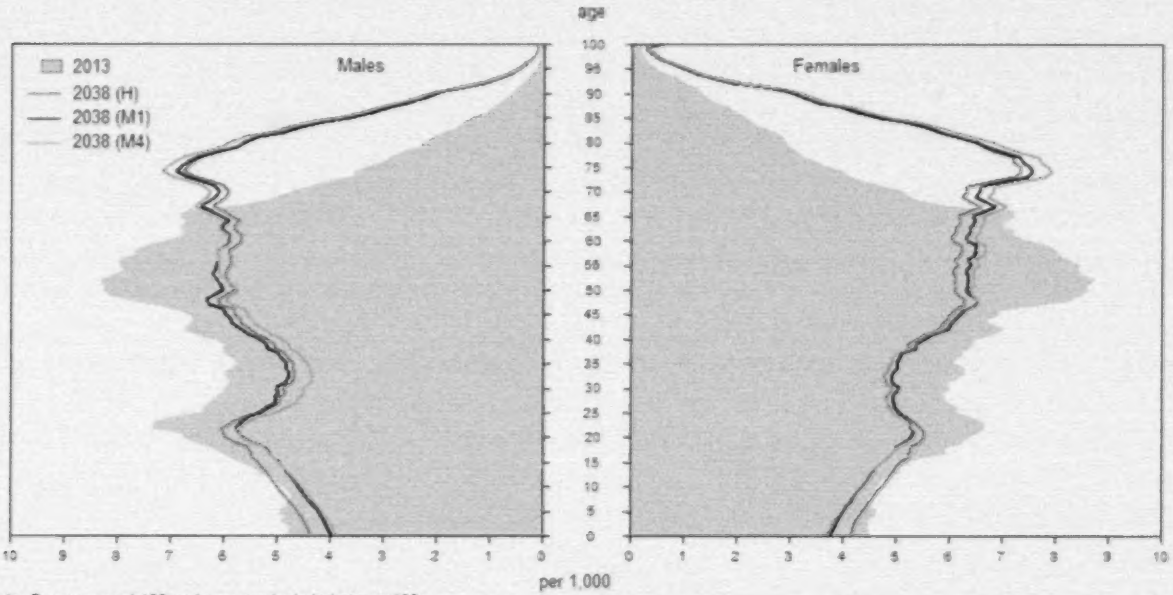
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	16.4	8.1	16.7	8.6	2.2	2.4	0.3	0.2	6.0	31.4	25.4
	1992/1993	6.3	4.4	12.6	8.2	1.7	2.8	0.8	-0.3	0.1	19.3	19.2
	2012/2013	-4.5	0.0	9.3	9.4	1.7	2.4	0.7	0.0	-6.2	16.6	22.8
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	-0.2	-1.1	8.6	9.7	1.2	2.0	0.7	0.0	-0.3	15.7	16.0
	2027/2028	-2.9	-3.9	7.6	11.5	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	14.7	14.6
	2037/2038	-5.9	-7.0	7.1	14.1	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.1	14.2	14.1
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	1.3	-0.4	9.0	9.4	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	-0.3	15.7	16.0
	2027/2028	-0.5	-2.3	8.3	10.7	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	14.8	14.7
	2037/2038	-3.1	-5.1	7.7	12.8	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	14.3	14.2
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	-0.9	-0.6	9.0	9.5	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	-2.3	15.8	18.1
	2027/2028	-2.8	-2.8	8.1	11.0	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	-1.7	15.0	16.7
	2037/2038	-5.8	-5.9	7.5	13.4	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	-1.7	14.6	16.3
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	2.6	-0.3	9.1	9.4	2.0	2.4	0.7	0.3	0.9	15.8	14.9
	2027/2028	0.9	-2.1	8.4	10.5	1.8	2.5	0.7	0.0	1.2	15.0	13.8
	2037/2038	-1.6	-4.7	7.8	12.5	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.0	1.3	14.7	13.4
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	3.1	0.7	9.7	9.0	2.6	2.7	0.7	0.7	-0.3	15.7	16.0
	2027/2028	2.4	-0.2	9.3	9.5	2.5	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	14.8	14.6
	2037/2038	-0.1	-2.6	8.5	11.1	2.3	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	14.4	14.1

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.6

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Nova Scotia



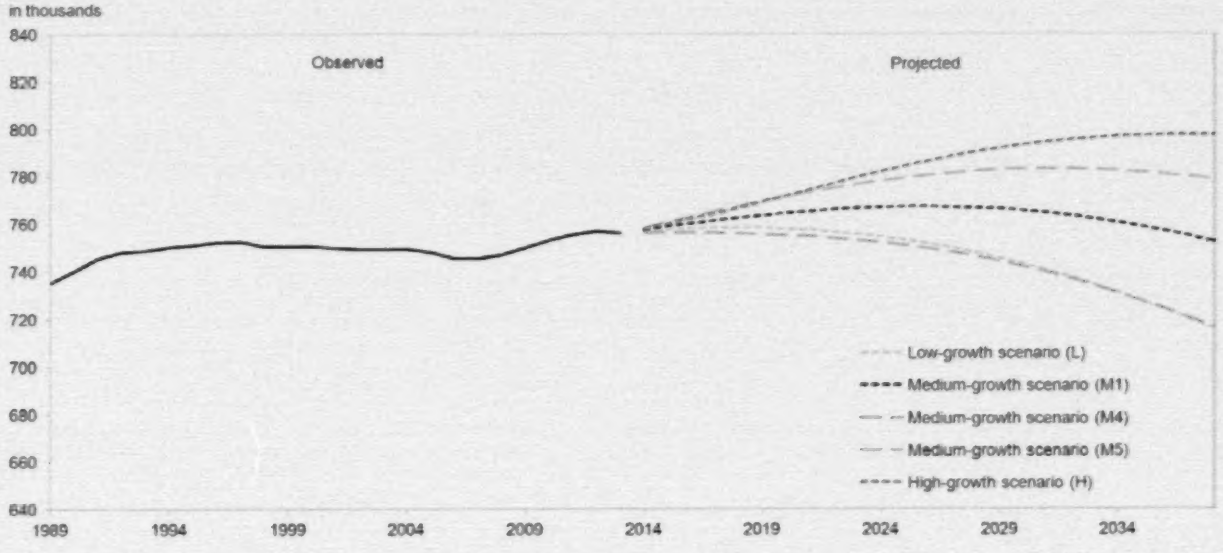
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

New Brunswick

- According to the projection scenarios, New Brunswick's population would be between 715,900 (scenario L) and 797,400 (scenario H) by 2038. In all scenarios, New Brunswick's projected demographic weight within Canada decreases from its value of 2.2% in 2013 to between 1.6% (scenario M4) and 1.8% (scenario L and M5) in 2038.
- New Brunswick's population would decrease between 2013 and 2038 according to several projection scenarios (L, M1, M3 and M4). Each time, this situation is mainly a result of natural increase becoming more and more negative under population aging and, to a lesser extent, to losses in interprovincial migration.
- Constant interprovincial migration gains over the projection period could lead to positive growth over the next 25 years in New Brunswick, as suggested by scenario M5.
- In 2013, New Brunswick had the second-highest median age in the country, following Newfoundland and Labrador. This situation is projected to continue in all scenarios. In 2038, the median age of the population of New Brunswick would reach between 49.1 years (scenario H) and 51.1 years (scenario M4), compared to 43.9 years in 2013. From 17.6% in 2013, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to reach between 30.9% (scenarios M5) and 32.6% (scenario M4) by 2038.

Figure 3.7
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, New Brunswick



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.9

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, New Brunswick

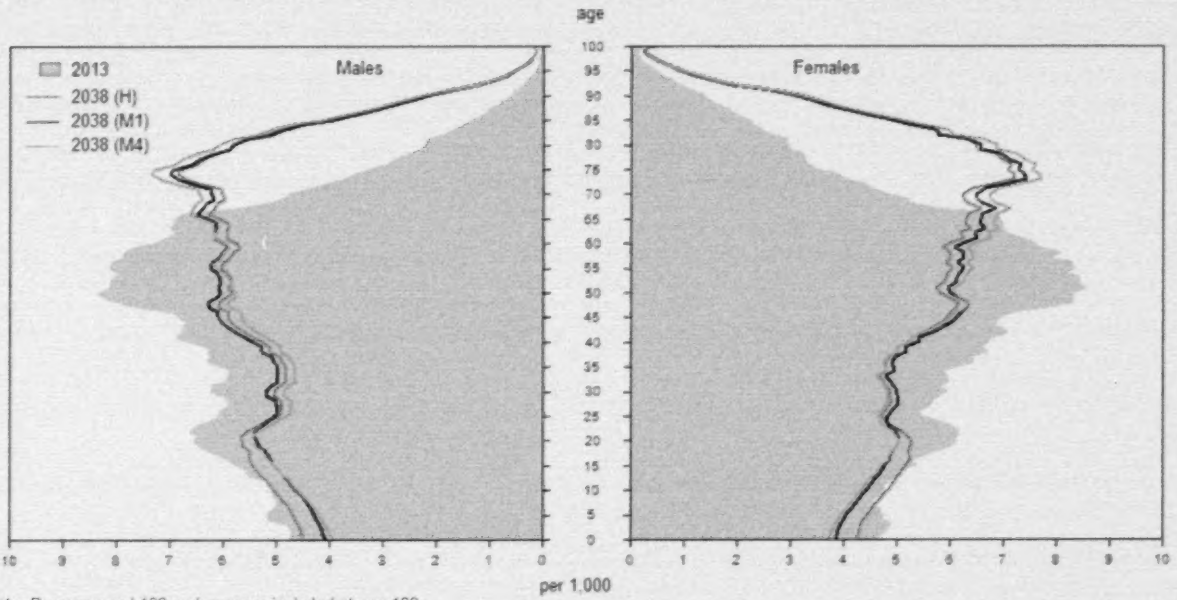
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	15.1	10.2	17.9	7.7	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.1	3.2	31.9	28.6
	1992/1993	2.5	4.7	12.5	7.8	-0.4	1.0	1.1	-0.3	-1.9	15.6	17.5
	2012/2013	-1.3	0.5	9.3	8.8	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.1	-4.2	15.2	19.4
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	0.1	-0.8	8.5	9.3	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	-0.5	13.6	14.1
	2027/2028	-2.7	-3.5	7.6	11.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	-0.3	12.7	13.0
	2037/2038	-5.7	-6.6	7.2	13.8	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.0	-0.2	12.2	12.5
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	1.5	-0.1	9.0	9.1	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	-0.5	13.6	14.1
	2027/2028	-0.4	-2.1	8.3	10.3	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	-0.2	12.7	13.0
	2037/2038	-3.0	-4.7	7.9	12.6	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	-0.2	12.3	12.5
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	-0.3	-0.2	8.9	9.1	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	-2.0	14.1	16.1
	2027/2028	-2.4	-2.6	8.0	10.6	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	-1.7	13.2	14.9
	2037/2038	-5.3	-5.6	7.6	13.2	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	-1.7	12.8	14.5
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	2.8	0.0	9.0	9.0	2.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	13.9	13.0
	2027/2028	0.9	-2.0	8.3	10.2	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.0	13.2	12.1
	2037/2038	-1.5	-4.5	7.9	12.4	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	12.8	11.7
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	3.1	1.0	9.7	8.6	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	13.6	14.1
	2027/2028	2.3	0.0	9.2	9.2	2.5	2.8	0.4	0.1	-0.2	12.7	12.9
	2037/2038	-0.1	-2.3	8.7	11.0	2.4	2.8	0.4	0.0	-0.1	12.3	12.4

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.8

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, New Brunswick



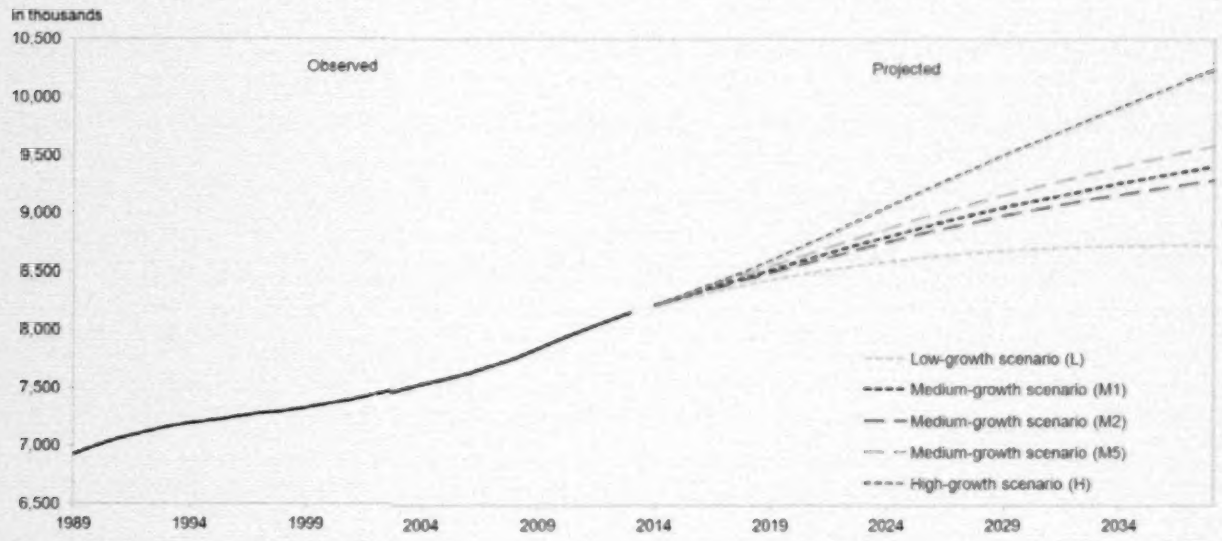
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Quebec

- Quebec's population experiences positive growth over the next 25 years in all projection scenarios. From 8,155,300 in 2013, the population would increase to somewhere between 8,730,100 (scenario L) and 10,232,000 (scenario H) by 2038.
- The projected average annual growth rates for Quebec remain generally lower than the projected rates for Canada and Ontario. As a result, Quebec's demographic weight within the nation decreases in all scenarios over the next 25 years, ranging between 21.4% (scenarios M2 and H) and 22.2% (scenario L) by 2038, from 23.2% in 2013.
- Net international migration is the main driver of population growth in Quebec in all scenarios. Positive net international migration would offset negative or diminishing natural increase (related to population aging) and interprovincial migration losses.
- From 41.6 years in 2013, the projected median age of the Quebec population would rise to between 43.7 years (scenario H) and 46.3 years (scenario L) by 2038. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to be between 24.3% (scenario H) and 26.1% (scenario L) in 2038, higher than in 2013 (16.6%).

Figure 3.9
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Quebec



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.10

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Quebec

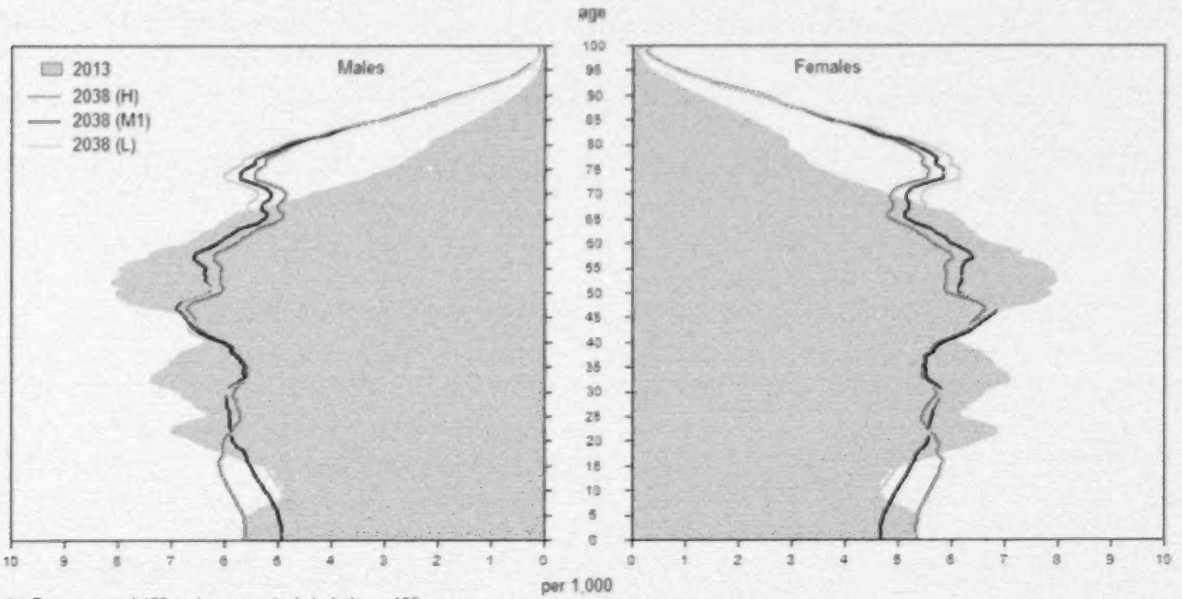
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	6.2	6.7	13.6	6.9	2.7	3.2	0.8	0.3	-3.2	5.9	9.1
	1992/1993	9.4	6.1	13.2	7.1	4.5	6.8	1.1	-1.2	-1.2	3.6	4.8
	2012/2013	8.8	3.3	11.0	7.7	6.7	6.9	0.8	0.5	-1.2	3.0	4.2
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	5.1	2.3	10.6	8.3	4.1	4.8	0.7	0.0	-1.2	2.8	4.0
	2027/2028	1.9	-0.2	9.3	9.5	3.3	4.0	0.7	0.0	-1.1	2.6	3.7
	2037/2038	-0.1	-2.3	9.0	11.3	3.3	4.0	0.7	0.0	-1.2	2.5	3.7
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	7.2	2.9	11.0	8.1	5.5	6.0	0.7	0.3	-1.2	2.8	4.0
	2027/2028	5.4	1.2	10.1	8.8	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	-1.2	2.6	3.8
	2037/2038	3.7	-0.4	9.6	10.1	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	-1.2	2.6	3.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2017/2018	6.7	2.9	11.0	8.1	5.5	6.0	0.7	0.3	-1.7	2.8	4.5
	2027/2028	4.9	1.2	10.0	8.8	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	-1.6	2.6	4.2
	2037/2038	3.2	-0.5	9.6	10.1	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	-1.7	2.6	4.2
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	7.9	2.9	11.0	8.1	5.5	6.0	0.7	0.3	-0.5	2.5	3.1
	2027/2028	6.1	1.3	10.1	8.8	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	-0.5	2.4	2.9
	2037/2038	4.5	-0.3	9.7	10.0	5.3	6.0	0.7	0.0	-0.5	2.4	2.9
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	9.4	4.2	11.9	7.7	6.4	6.6	0.7	0.6	-1.2	2.8	4.0
	2027/2028	9.4	4.0	11.8	7.8	6.6	7.2	0.7	0.2	-1.2	2.6	3.8
	2037/2038	7.8	2.5	11.0	8.6	6.5	7.2	0.7	0.0	-1.2	2.6	3.8

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.10

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Quebec



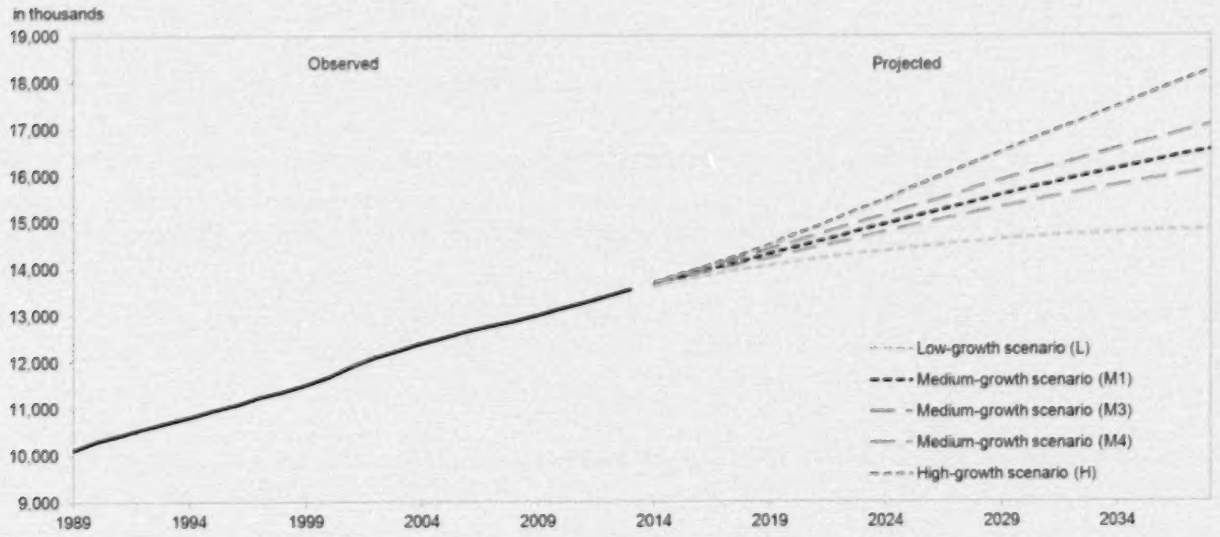
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Ontario

- Ontario's population is projected to reach between 14,848,500 (scenario L) and 18,256,100 (scenario H) by 2038, from 13,538,000 in 2013.
- Ontario remains Canada's most populous province in all scenarios. The province would account for between 37.0% (scenario M4) and 39.3% (scenario M3) of the Canadian population by 2038, compared with 38.5% in 2013.
- Positive net interprovincial migration could propel the projected annual growth rate of Ontario above the national average, as suggested by the M3 scenario.
- In all scenarios, the main factor in Ontario's population growth is international migratory increase. To a lesser extent, population growth would also be a result of positive natural increase which, although diminishing because of population aging, would remain positive throughout most projections scenarios.
- From 15.2% in 2013, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Ontario is projected to reach between 23.8% (scenario H) and 26.2% (scenario L) by 2038. The median age is projected to increase in all scenarios from 40.3 years in 2013 to between 43.0 years (scenario H) and 45.8 years (scenario L) in 2038.

Figure 3.11
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Ontario



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.11

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Ontario

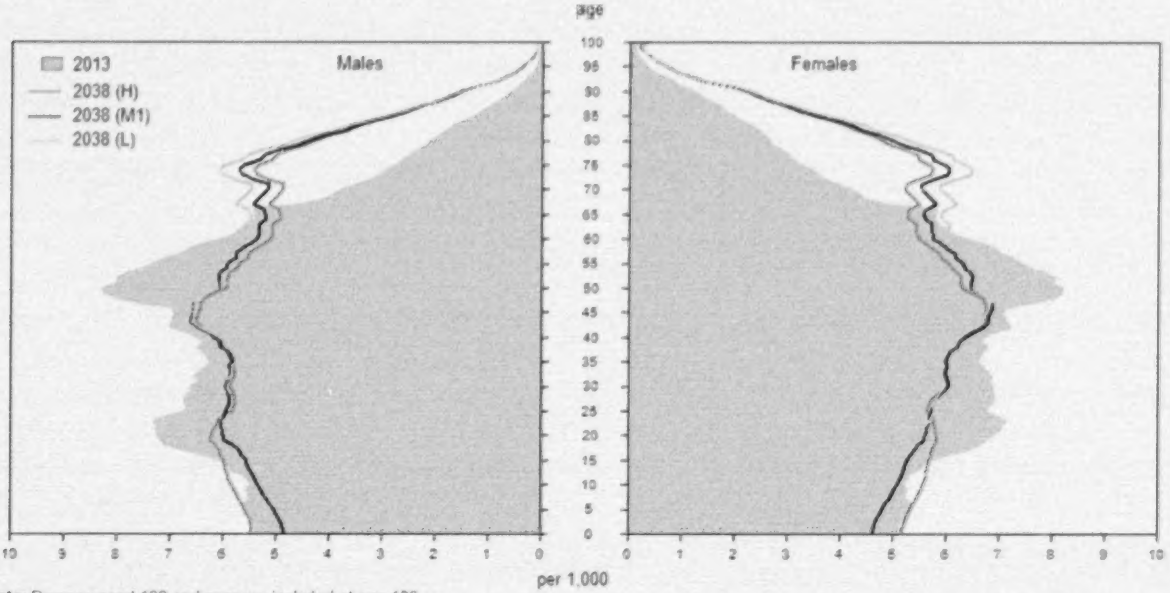
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	16.6	8.2	15.6	7.4	8.3	9.5	1.7	0.5	0.1	12.3	12.1
	1992/1993	12.3	7.0	14.1	7.1	6.6	13.8	2.0	-5.1	-1.3	6.3	7.6
	2012/2013	9.4	3.6	10.6	7.0	7.4	7.9	1.1	0.6	-1.6	5.2	6.8
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	6.0	2.5	10.1	7.6	3.9	6.6	2.7	0.0	-0.4	5.1	5.4
	2027/2028	3.0	0.5	9.2	8.7	2.9	5.5	2.5	0.0	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2037/2038	0.7	-1.9	8.5	10.4	3.0	5.5	2.4	0.0	-0.4	4.7	5.1
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	9.2	3.2	10.6	7.4	6.3	8.2	2.3	0.4	-0.4	5.1	5.4
	2027/2028	8.0	2.4	10.4	8.0	6.0	8.2	2.2	0.0	-0.4	4.8	5.2
	2037/2038	6.1	0.4	9.5	9.1	6.1	8.2	2.1	0.0	-0.4	4.7	5.1
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2017/2018	10.4	3.3	10.7	7.4	6.3	8.2	2.3	0.4	0.8	5.6	4.8
	2027/2028	9.3	2.6	10.5	7.9	6.0	8.2	2.2	0.0	0.7	5.2	4.5
	2037/2038	7.4	0.7	9.6	8.9	6.1	8.2	2.1	0.0	0.7	5.1	4.4
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	8.2	3.2	10.6	7.4	6.3	8.2	2.3	0.4	-1.3	4.5	5.8
	2027/2028	6.9	2.2	10.3	8.1	6.0	8.2	2.2	0.0	-1.4	4.3	5.7
	2037/2038	4.8	0.1	9.4	9.3	6.1	8.2	2.1	0.0	-1.4	4.3	5.7
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	12.1	4.5	11.5	7.0	8.0	9.0	1.9	0.9	-0.4	5.1	5.5
	2027/2028	12.5	4.7	11.7	7.0	8.3	9.9	1.8	0.2	-0.4	4.8	5.3
	2037/2038	10.7	3.0	10.7	7.7	8.1	9.9	1.8	0.0	-0.4	4.8	5.2

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.12

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Ontario



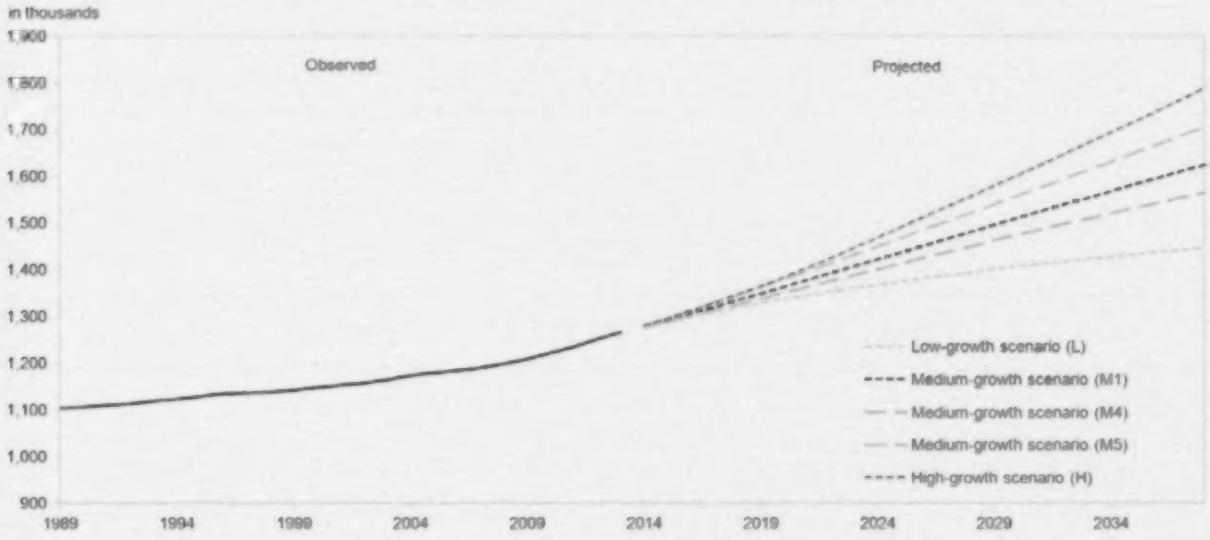
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Manitoba

- The population of Manitoba increases over the next 25 years according to all scenarios, from 1,265,000 in 2013 to between 1,445,700 (scenario L) and 1,786,600 (scenario H).
- The two main factors in Manitoba's population growth would be international migratory increase—the highest rates in Canada in most scenarios—and natural increase, in that order. However, the province is projected to sustain losses in its migration exchanges with the rest of the country in every scenario.
- Manitoba's demographic weight within the Canadian population is projected to increase slightly during the projection in all scenarios except one (scenario M4, where it remains stable at 3.6%).
- In 2013, Manitoba's population was on average younger than the Canadian population as a whole, and that situation would continue in 2038 according to all projection scenarios. The projected median age of the population of Manitoba would increase from 37.7 years in 2013 to between 39.2 years (scenario H) and 42.3 years (scenario L) by 2038. In comparison, the projected median age for the Canadian population would be between 42.5 and 45.3 years according to these same scenarios. From 14.4% in 2013, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Manitoba would be between 19.8% (scenario H) and 22.1% (scenario L) in 2038, proportions that are below the projected Canadian average in all scenarios.

Figure 3.13
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Manitoba



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.12

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Manitoba

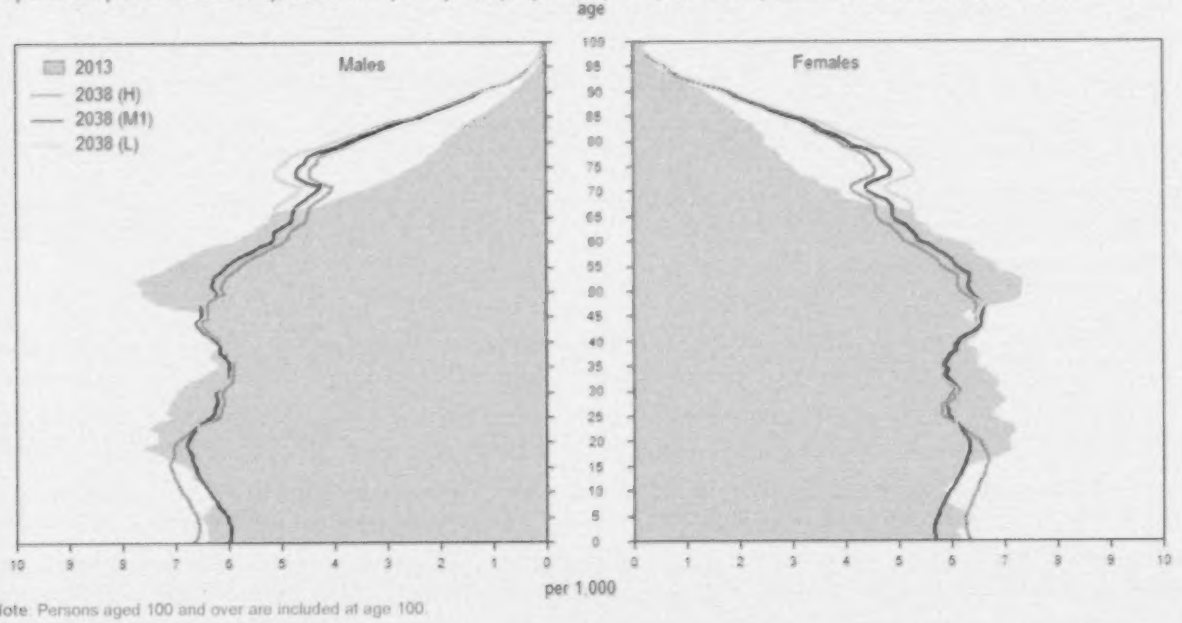
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	7.8	8.7	17.0	8.2	4.6	5.3	1.0	0.2	-5.5	29.4	34.9
	1992/1993	4.3	6.5	14.8	8.3	2.7	4.9	1.7	-0.4	-5.0	14.2	19.2
	2012/2013	12.0	4.4	12.8	8.5	11.0	10.1	0.7	1.5	-3.4	11.6	15.0
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	7.6	4.2	12.2	8.1	7.6	8.4	0.8	0.0	-4.2	11.3	15.5
	2027/2028	4.6	2.7	11.0	8.3	6.2	7.0	0.8	0.0	-4.3	10.9	15.2
	2037/2038	3.0	1.1	10.6	9.5	6.3	7.0	0.7	0.0	-4.4	10.8	15.2
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	10.7	5.1	13.0	7.8	9.8	10.4	0.8	0.2	-4.3	11.3	15.6
	2027/2028	10.0	4.7	12.3	7.6	9.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	-4.4	11.0	15.5
	2037/2038	8.7	3.6	11.8	8.2	9.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	-4.5	11.1	15.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	9.4	5.1	12.9	7.8	9.8	10.4	0.8	0.2	-5.5	10.4	15.9
	2027/2028	8.5	4.5	12.2	7.7	9.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	-5.7	10.3	16.0
	2037/2038	7.0	3.2	11.7	8.4	9.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	-6.0	10.5	16.5
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	12.5	5.3	13.0	7.8	9.8	10.4	0.8	0.2	-2.6	9.3	11.9
	2027/2028	12.0	5.0	12.5	7.5	9.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	-2.7	9.2	11.9
	2037/2038	11.0	4.0	12.0	8.0	9.7	10.5	0.8	0.0	-2.7	9.2	11.9
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	13.3	6.5	14.0	7.4	11.1	11.4	0.8	0.5	-4.3	11.4	15.6
	2027/2028	14.5	7.0	13.7	6.7	11.9	12.6	0.8	0.1	-4.4	11.1	15.5
	2037/2038	13.5	6.3	13.2	6.9	11.8	12.6	0.8	0.0	-4.6	11.2	15.8

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.14

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Manitoba



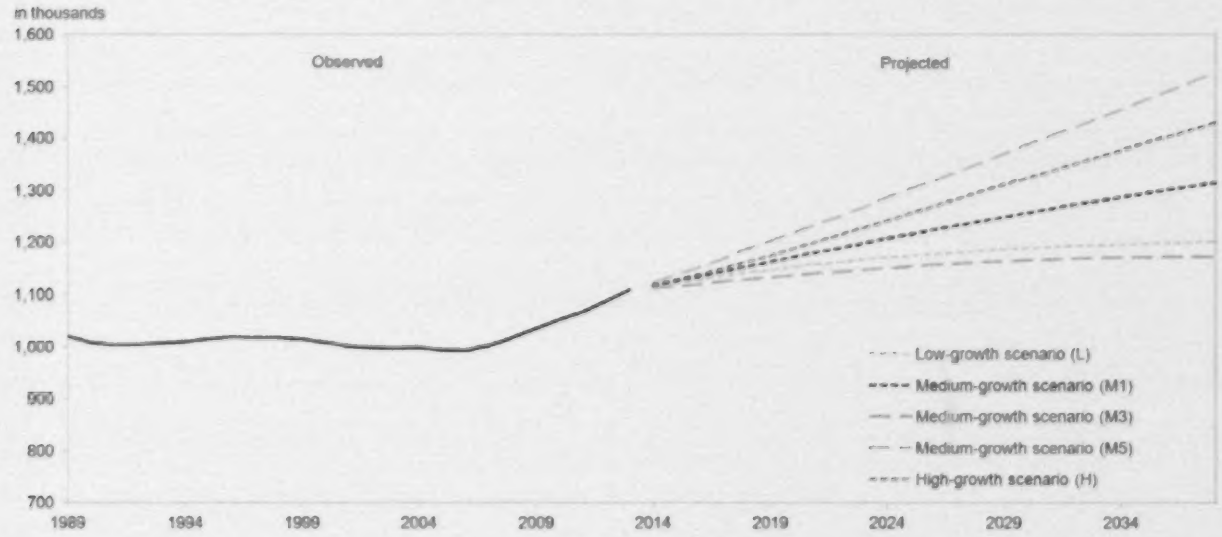
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Saskatchewan

- The population of Saskatchewan would grow over the next 25 years according to all scenarios. The population would total between 1,173,900 (scenario M3) and 1,527,000 (scenario M5) by 2038, compared to 1,108,300 in 2013.
- Future population growth in Saskatchewan is particularly sensitive to interprovincial migration patterns: the highest and lowest projected populations for the province in 2038 are those coming from scenarios M3 and M5, which differ only in terms of their assumptions regarding interprovincial migration.
- Net international migration is, however, the main driver of population growth in Saskatchewan in all projection scenarios. In addition, fed by a higher fertility than in other provinces, natural increase remains positive throughout the projection for the province in all scenarios. Its contribution to population growth, however, would remain lower than what is projected in Alberta, the latter province benefiting from a proportionally larger population of women in childbearing ages—a situation related to strong influx of international and interprovincial migrants into Alberta in recent decades.
- Saskatchewan's demographic weight within the Canadian population is projected to decline slightly in almost every scenario. From 3.2% in 2013, it would decrease to 2.7% in the least favourable scenario (M3). Only the M5 scenario suggests an increase in the province's demographic share within Canada by 2038 (3.5%).
- The median age of the population of Saskatchewan is projected to increase from 37.1 years in 2013 to between 39.6 years (scenarios M5 and H) and 42.7 years (scenario L) in 2038. From 14.4% in 2013, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Saskatchewan is projected to reach between 19.4% (scenario M5) and 22.7% (scenario M3) in 2038. These values remain lower than the projected averages for the Canadian population in all scenarios.

Figure 3.15
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Saskatchewan



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.13

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Saskatchewan

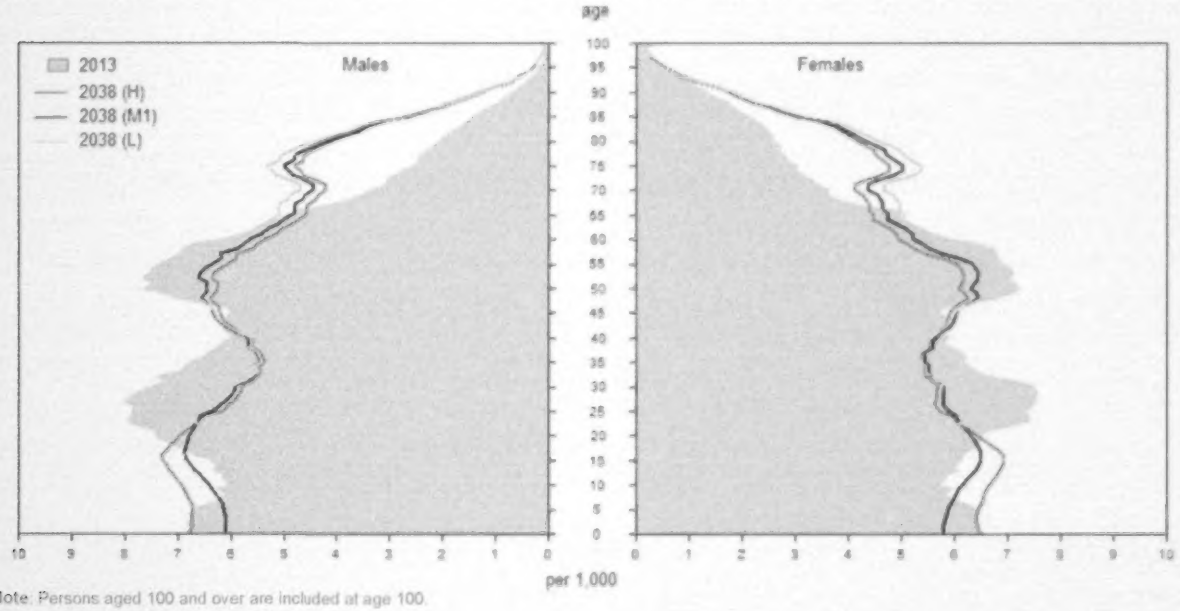
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	-8.3	8.4	16.6	8.2	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.1	-17.9	23.0	40.9
	1992/1993	1.4	6.6	14.6	8.0	1.1	2.6	1.1	-0.4	-6.3	17.2	23.5
	2012/2013	19.1	5.0	13.7	8.7	12.4	9.0	0.2	3.6	1.7	21.6	19.9
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	5.5	4.7	13.0	8.3	5.1	5.4	0.4	0.0	-4.2	16.2	20.5
	2027/2028	2.5	2.5	11.0	8.4	4.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	-4.2	16.1	20.4
	2037/2038	0.8	1.3	10.9	9.6	4.2	4.5	0.3	0.0	-4.7	16.5	21.3
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	8.0	5.7	13.7	8.0	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.2	-4.2	16.3	20.5
	2027/2028	6.6	4.4	12.1	7.7	6.5	6.8	0.3	0.0	-4.2	16.4	20.6
	2037/2038	5.3	3.5	11.9	8.4	6.5	6.8	0.3	0.0	-4.7	17.0	21.7
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2017/2018	3.7	5.4	13.5	8.1	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.2	-8.3	14.5	22.8
	2027/2028	2.0	3.7	11.7	8.0	6.5	6.8	0.3	0.0	-8.1	14.7	22.8
	2037/2038	0.2	2.6	11.5	9.0	6.5	6.8	0.3	0.0	-8.8	15.2	24.0
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	13.7	6.2	14.0	7.9	6.6	6.7	0.4	0.2	1.0	16.0	15.0
	2027/2028	12.7	5.5	12.7	7.2	6.4	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	15.8	15.0
	2037/2038	11.9	5.0	12.5	7.5	6.4	6.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	16.0	15.5
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	10.4	7.0	14.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	0.4	0.6	-4.2	16.3	20.5
	2027/2028	10.5	6.7	13.5	6.8	8.0	8.2	0.3	0.2	-4.1	16.5	20.6
	2037/2038	9.4	6.3	13.3	7.1	7.8	8.2	0.3	0.0	-4.6	17.2	21.8

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.16

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Saskatchewan



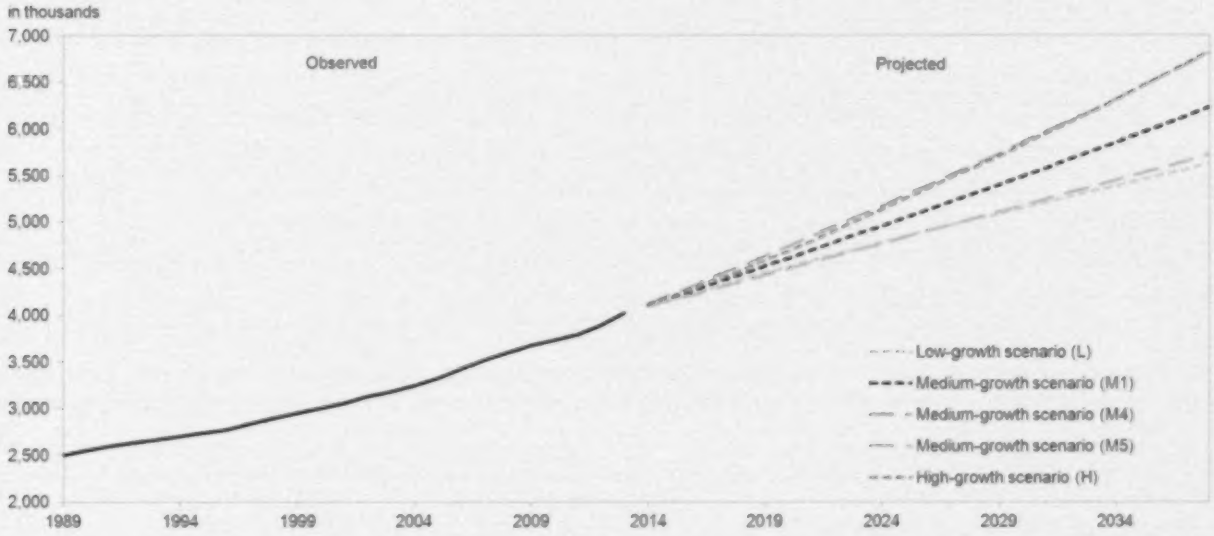
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Alberta

- Alberta's population would increase over the next 25 years according to all projection scenarios to reach between 5,622,900 (scenario L) and 6,826,600 (scenario H) by 2038, compared to 4,025,100 in 2013.
- Alberta exhibits the highest average annual growth rates in Canada in almost all projection scenarios (the exception being scenario M5). As is projected elsewhere in the country, growth rates decrease for the province over the course of the projection due mainly to a decline in the levels of natural increase, a situation related to population aging.
- The demographic weight of Alberta within Canada is projected to increase in all scenarios, from 11.4% of the Canadian population in 2013 to between 13.2% (scenario M5) and 15.6% (scenario M4) in 2038.
- Alberta's population would surpass that of British Columbia by 2038 according to most scenarios (L, M1, M3, M4 and H). In 2013, British Columbia's population was about 560,000 persons larger than that of Alberta.
- Alberta is projected to experience substantial gains in interprovincial migration in almost all scenarios (the exception being scenario M5).
- From 11.2% in 2013, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over in Alberta would increase to between 16.9% (scenario M4) and 19.6% (scenario L). The median age would reach between 38.3 years (scenario H) and 41.0 years (scenario L) in 2038, compared to 36.0 years in 2013. Despite these increases, the Albertan population remains in 2038 the youngest of all the provinces in every scenario but one (scenario M5), as it was in 2013.

Figure 3.17
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Alberta



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.14

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Alberta

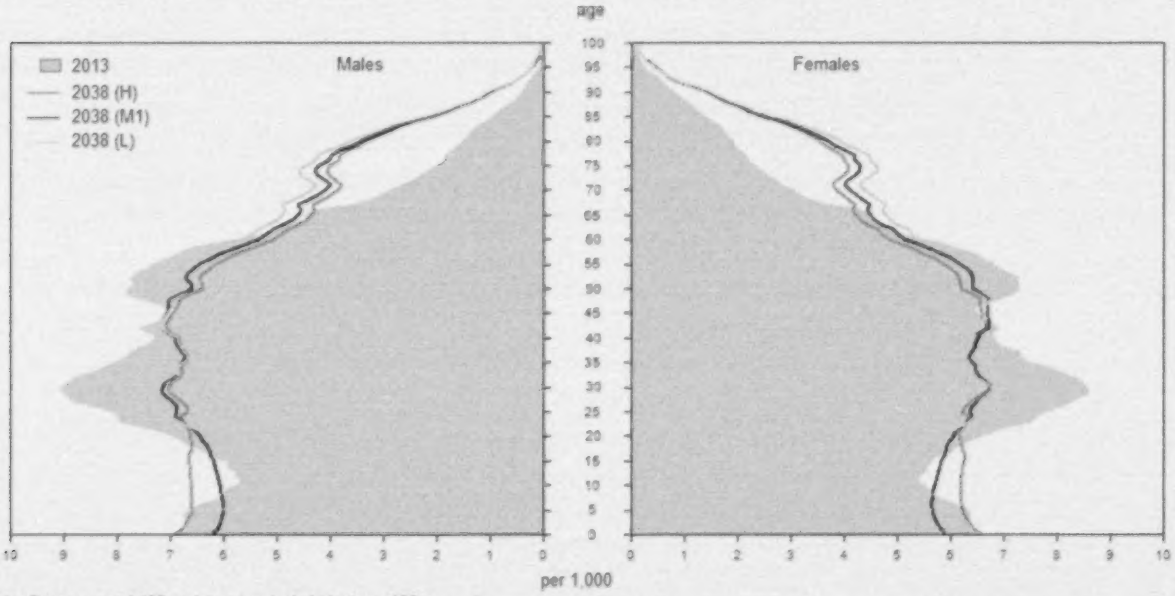
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	18.2	11.1	17.5	6.3	3.8	5.5	2.1	0.4	3.2	37.5	34.3
	1992/1993	12.5	9.9	15.6	5.7	3.1	7.2	2.8	-1.4	-0.4	20.5	21.0
	2012/2013	35.1	8.0	13.8	5.8	13.5	9.5	1.0	5.0	13.5	29.0	15.5
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	16.3	7.4	13.3	5.9	5.4	6.7	1.2	0.0	3.5	19.3	15.8
	2027/2028	12.4	4.9	11.4	6.5	4.4	5.5	1.2	0.0	3.0	17.9	14.9
	2037/2038	10.5	3.4	11.1	7.7	4.4	5.5	1.1	0.0	2.7	17.2	14.5
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	19.4	8.4	14.1	5.7	7.5	8.3	1.2	0.5	3.5	19.3	15.8
	2027/2028	17.0	6.8	12.7	5.9	7.1	8.3	1.2	0.0	3.1	18.1	15.1
	2037/2038	15.5	5.6	12.3	6.7	7.2	8.3	1.1	0.0	2.8	17.7	14.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	23.3	8.7	14.3	5.6	7.5	8.3	1.3	0.5	7.1	23.2	16.1
	2027/2028	20.6	7.5	13.1	5.6	7.1	8.3	1.2	0.0	6.0	21.5	15.5
	2037/2038	18.9	6.4	12.6	6.2	7.1	8.3	1.2	0.0	5.3	20.6	15.2
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	15.8	8.4	14.1	5.7	7.5	8.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	15.3	15.3
	2027/2028	13.6	6.6	12.6	6.0	7.1	8.3	1.2	0.0	-0.1	14.6	14.7
	2037/2038	12.3	5.3	12.1	6.8	7.2	8.3	1.1	0.0	-0.3	14.3	14.6
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	22.3	9.8	15.2	5.4	9.0	9.1	1.2	1.2	3.5	19.3	15.9
	2027/2028	21.3	9.1	14.3	5.2	9.1	10.0	1.2	0.3	3.1	18.2	15.1
	2037/2038	19.8	8.1	13.7	5.6	8.8	10.0	1.1	0.0	2.9	17.8	15.0

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.18

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Alberta



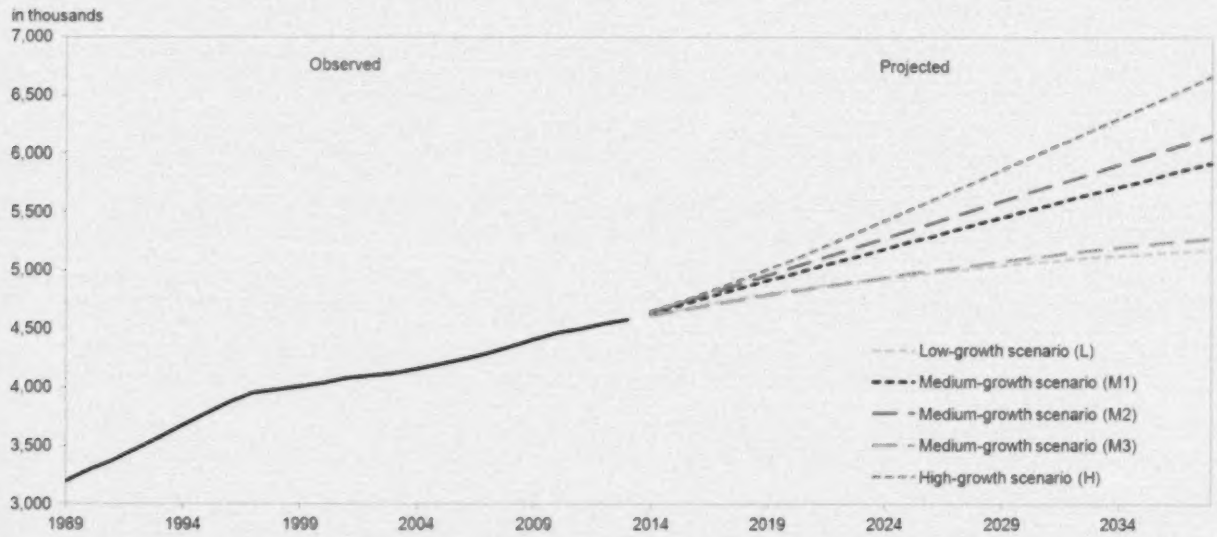
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

British Columbia

- British Columbia's population would continue to grow substantially over the next 25 years according to all scenarios. Its population is projected to reach between 5,180,200 (scenario L) and 6,662,100 (scenario H) by 2038, compared to 4,582,000 in 2013.
- The projected annual growth rate of British Columbia is above the national average in all scenarios except M3, in which the province is projected to experience net interprovincial migration losses. The province's demographic weight within the country would be between 12.1% (scenario M3) and 14.2% (scenario M2) by 2038, compared to 13.0% in 2013.
- In all scenarios except one (scenario L), the main factor of population growth in British Columbia is international migratory increase. In the low-growth scenario, lower levels of immigration result in interprovincial migration eventually becoming the main factor in population growth.
- From 41.7 years in 2013, the median age of the population of British Columbia would be between 43.4 years (scenario H) and 46.7 years (scenario L) in 2038. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over is projected to reach between 23.9% (scenario H) and 27.0% (scenario L). These two indicators remain above the Canadian average in all scenarios.

Figure 3.19
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, British Columbia



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.15

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, British Columbia

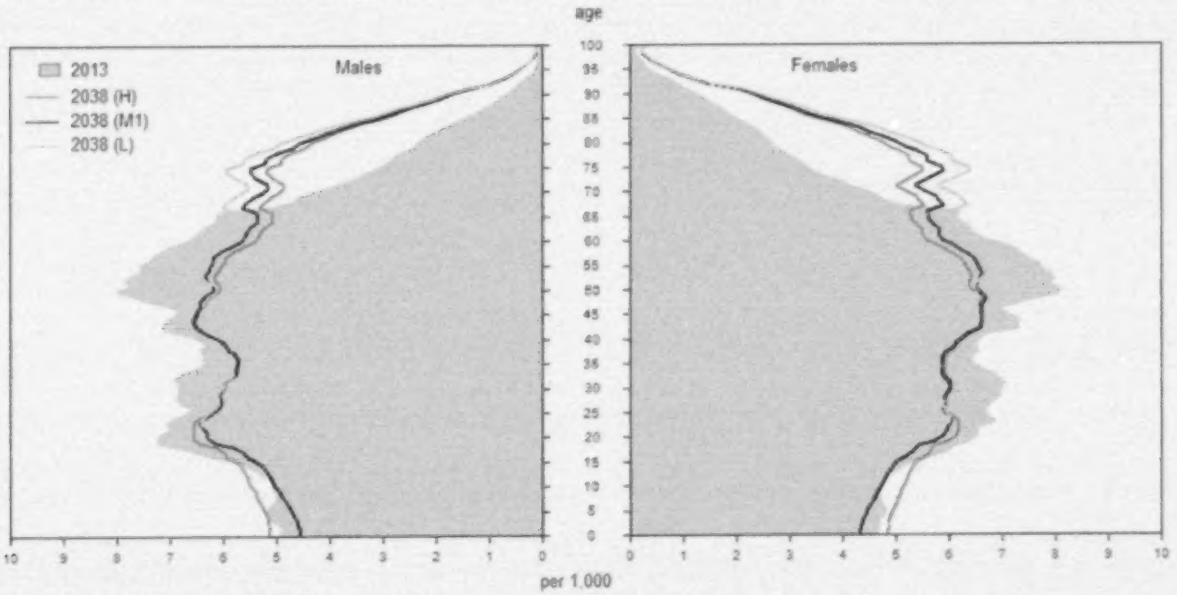
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	27.6	7.2	15.0	7.8	8.5	9.8	1.6	0.3	11.8	34.3	22.4
	1992/1993	26.0	5.9	13.2	7.4	8.6	11.8	2.0	-1.2	11.6	22.7	11.1
	2012/2013	8.5	2.5	9.7	7.2	7.7	7.9	2.6	2.5	-1.7	11.0	12.7
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	7.3	1.4	9.2	7.8	3.0	7.6	4.6	0.0	3.0	14.1	11.2
	2027/2028	4.2	-0.6	8.3	8.9	1.9	6.4	4.4	0.0	2.8	13.9	11.1
	2037/2038	2.1	-2.8	7.9	10.7	2.0	6.4	4.3	0.0	2.9	14.2	11.3
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	11.5	2.2	9.8	7.6	6.3	9.5	3.8	0.7	2.9	14.1	11.2
	2027/2028	10.1	1.4	9.5	8.1	5.9	9.5	3.6	0.0	2.8	14.0	11.2
	2037/2038	8.4	-0.3	8.9	9.2	6.0	9.5	3.6	0.0	2.8	14.3	11.5
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2017/2018	13.1	2.4	9.9	7.5	6.3	9.5	3.8	0.7	4.4	16.4	11.9
	2027/2028	11.6	1.8	9.7	7.9	5.9	9.5	3.7	0.0	4.0	16.0	11.9
	2037/2038	10.0	0.2	9.1	8.9	5.9	9.5	3.6	0.0	3.9	16.1	12.2
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2017/2018	7.1	2.0	9.7	7.7	6.4	9.5	3.7	0.7	-1.3	11.6	12.8
	2027/2028	5.4	0.6	9.1	8.4	6.0	9.5	3.6	0.0	-1.2	11.6	12.8
	2037/2038	3.4	-1.4	8.5	9.9	6.1	9.5	3.5	0.0	-1.2	12.0	13.2
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	15.4	3.4	10.6	7.2	9.0	10.4	2.9	1.6	2.9	14.1	11.2
	2027/2028	15.4	3.7	10.7	7.1	9.0	11.4	2.8	0.4	2.7	14.0	11.2
	2037/2038	13.8	2.4	10.1	7.7	8.7	11.4	2.7	0.0	2.7	14.3	11.6

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.20

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, British Columbia



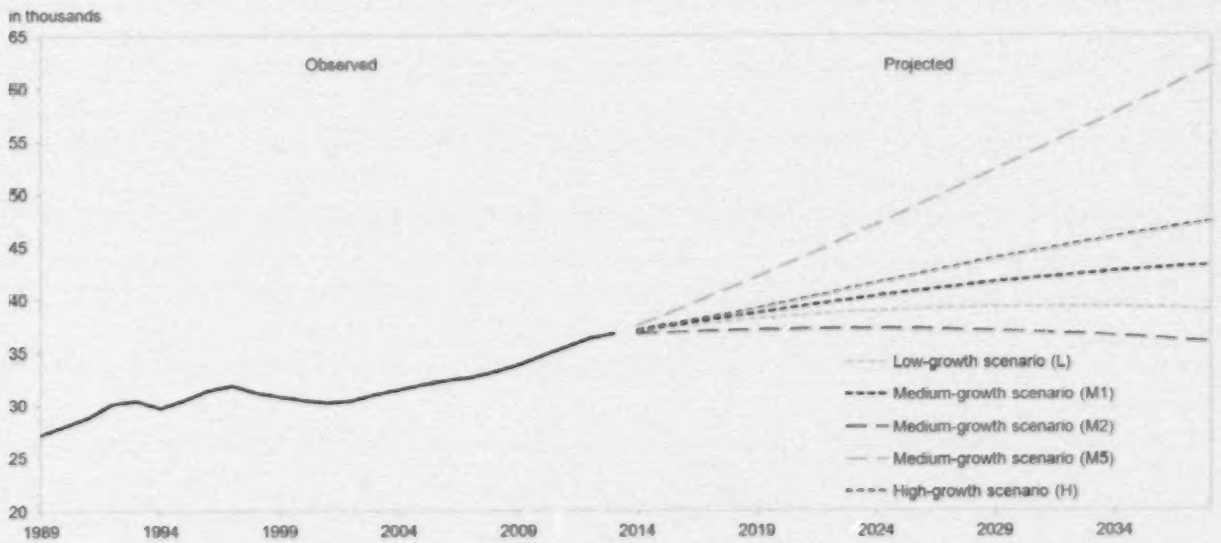
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Yukon

- Projection scenarios show a wide range of possible results for Yukon. By 2038, Yukon's population would be between 35,900 (scenario M2) and 62,000 (scenario M5). In 2013, Yukon's population was 36,700.
- In certain scenarios (M2 and M3), Yukon's population in 2038 would be slightly lower than that observed in 2013, mainly because of interprovincial migration losses.
- Future population growth in Yukon depends largely on interprovincial migration flows. Differences in outcomes according to the various medium-growth scenarios reflect the high level of historical variation in Yukon's net interprovincial migration.
- Natural increase and international migratory increase are both projected to remain positive for Yukon over the projection period in all scenarios.
- The median age of the population of Yukon is projected to increase in all scenarios over the next 25 years. From 38.9 years in 2013, it would reach between 39.3 years (scenario M2) and 44.1 years (scenario M3) in 2038. The proportion of the population aged 65 and over would increase from 9.9% in 2013 to between 16.3% (scenario M2) and 21.8% (scenario M3) by 2038.

Figure 3.21
Population, observed (1989 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Yukon



Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.16

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1972/1973 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Yukon

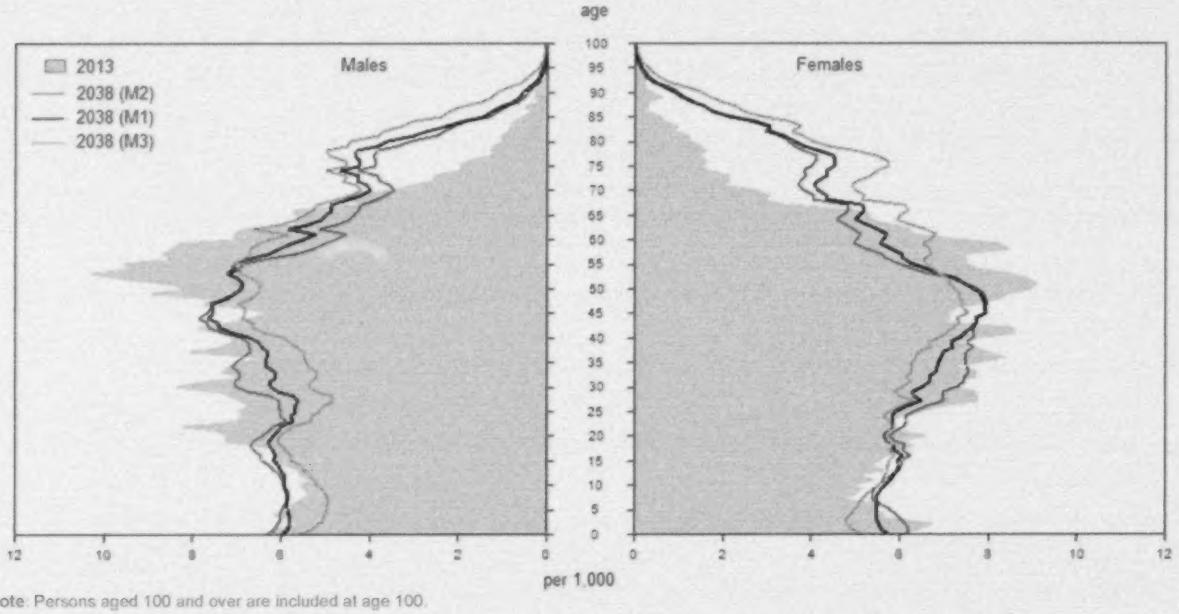
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1972/1973	45.6	18.3	22.9	4.6	4.6	6.2	2.1	0.5	22.7	140.4	117.7
	1992/1993	6.5	14.0	18.1	4.2	1.3	4.3	2.2	-0.8	-8.8	68.9	77.7
	2012/2013	12.5	6.6	12.1	5.5	4.8	5.8	0.5	-0.6	1.0	50.0	48.9
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	5.9	5.8	12.2	6.3	5.1	6.0	0.9	0.0	-5.1	46.9	52.0
	2027/2028	1.4	3.6	11.0	7.4	4.2	5.0	0.8	0.0	-6.4	44.5	50.9
	2037/2038	-2.1	2.1	10.7	8.6	4.3	5.0	0.7	0.0	-8.5	44.3	52.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	8.7	6.9	13.0	6.1	6.9	7.4	0.9	0.3	-5.1	47.0	52.2
	2027/2028	6.1	5.7	12.3	6.6	6.7	7.5	0.8	0.0	-6.3	45.3	51.6
	2037/2038	3.0	4.5	11.8	7.4	6.8	7.5	0.7	0.0	-8.3	45.5	53.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M2))	2017/2018	1.5	7.5	13.4	5.9	6.9	7.4	0.9	0.4	-12.9	53.5	66.5
	2027/2028	-1.5	7.1	13.3	6.2	6.6	7.5	0.9	0.0	-15.2	51.6	66.8
	2037/2038	-4.5	6.1	12.8	6.7	6.7	7.5	0.8	0.0	-17.3	52.3	69.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	23.2	6.7	12.8	6.1	6.9	7.4	0.9	0.3	9.6	40.5	31.0
	2027/2028	20.9	5.4	12.0	6.5	6.7	7.5	0.8	0.0	8.7	38.7	30.0
	2037/2038	18.0	4.5	11.5	7.0	6.8	7.5	0.7	0.0	6.7	38.3	31.7
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	11.3	8.2	13.9	5.7	8.2	8.2	0.9	0.9	-5.1	47.2	52.3
	2027/2028	10.4	8.3	13.9	5.6	8.4	9.0	0.8	0.2	-6.3	45.6	51.9
	2037/2038	7.5	7.3	13.3	5.9	8.3	9.0	0.7	0.0	-8.2	46.1	54.2

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.22

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Yukon



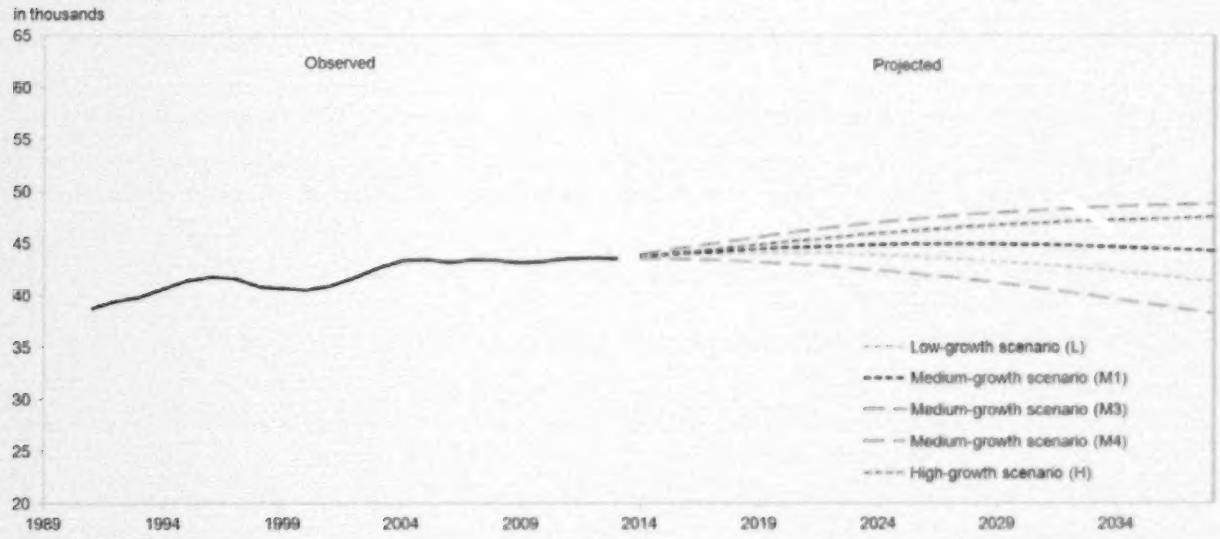
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Northwest Territories

- The population of the Northwest Territories is projected to number between 38,300 (scenario M4) and 48,800 (scenario M3) by 2038. The territory counted 43,500 inhabitants in 2013.
- Population change in the Northwest Territories over the course of the next 25 years would depend largely on the nature of migratory exchanges with the other parts of Canada. Historically, the Northwest Territories has generally sustained net losses in interprovincial migration.
- Natural increase is projected to remain positive in all scenarios for the Northwest Territories, and high in comparison with the provinces and Yukon, due mainly to high crude birth rates for the territory. Net international migration is also projected to remain positive in all scenarios.
- According to all projection scenarios, the Northwest Territories would remain the second-youngest population in Canada, after Nunavut. Nevertheless, over the next 25 years, the proportion of the population aged 65 and over would more than double, from 6.1% in 2013 to between 14.4% (scenario M3) and 16.2% (scenario M4) in 2038. From 32.4 years in 2013, the median age is projected to range between 33.8 years (scenario H) and 35.8 years (scenarios L and M4) in 2038, levels that would remain well below the projected Canadian average.

Figure 3.23
Population, observed (1991 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Northwest Territories



Note: Data for population are not available in Northwest Territories before 1991.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.17

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1992/1993 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Northwest Territories

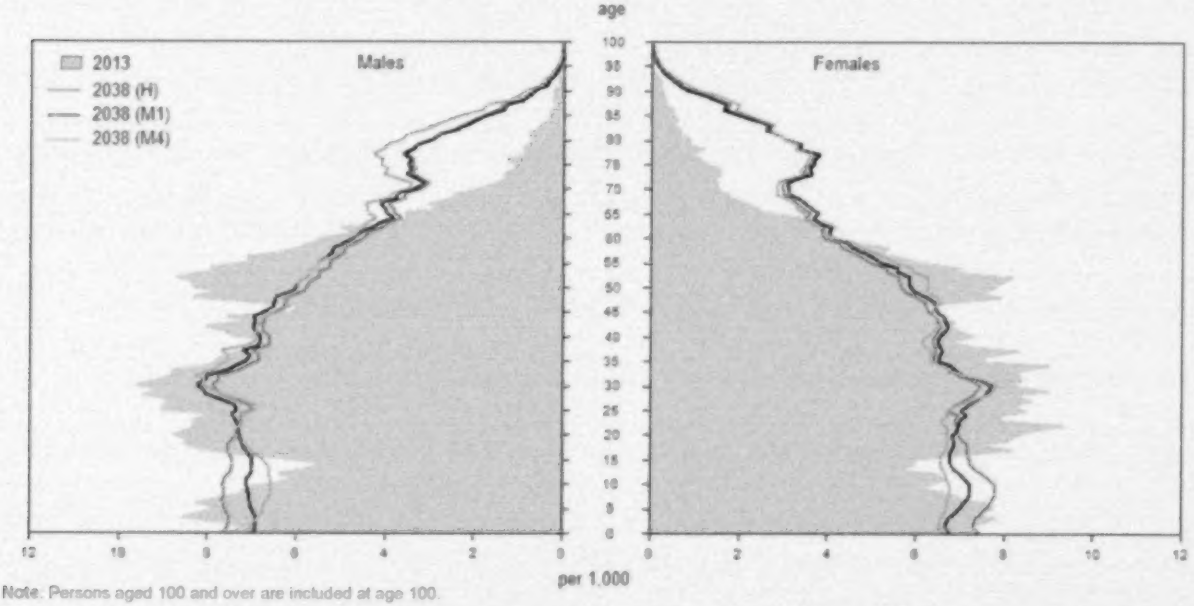
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1992/1993	9.9	18.1	21.7	3.6	0.2	3.1	1.5	-1.4	-8.4	71.0	79.4
	2012/2013	-1.9	11.0	15.5	4.5	4.1	3.5	1.5	2.0	-17.0	48.2	65.3
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	1.2	10.6	15.2	4.6	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.0	-10.1	56.1	66.1
	2027/2028	-3.3	7.7	13.5	5.8	0.4	1.8	1.4	0.0	-11.4	53.6	65.0
	2037/2038	-5.8	5.7	13.2	7.5	0.5	1.8	1.3	0.0	-12.0	53.8	65.8
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	3.0	11.6	16.1	4.5	1.4	2.7	1.5	0.2	-10.1	56.2	66.2
	2027/2028	-0.1	9.6	14.9	5.3	1.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	-11.0	54.1	65.2
	2037/2038	-2.4	7.8	14.2	6.6	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.0	-11.4	54.5	65.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M3))	2017/2018	7.3	11.7	16.2	4.5	1.4	2.7	1.5	0.2	-5.8	58.7	64.4
	2027/2028	3.6	9.6	14.9	5.2	1.3	2.7	1.4	0.0	-7.3	56.3	63.6
	2037/2038	1.0	7.7	14.2	6.5	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.0	-8.0	56.6	64.7
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	-2.0	11.3	15.9	4.6	1.4	2.7	1.5	0.2	-14.7	49.3	64.0
	2027/2028	-6.3	8.8	14.6	5.8	1.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	-16.4	47.7	64.1
	2037/2038	-9.2	6.1	13.8	7.7	1.4	2.7	1.3	0.0	-16.7	48.0	64.7
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	5.0	13.1	17.3	4.2	1.9	3.0	1.5	0.5	-10.1	56.2	66.3
	2027/2028	3.1	11.8	16.4	4.6	2.0	3.3	1.4	0.1	-10.8	54.2	65.0
	2037/2038	1.3	10.1	15.6	5.5	2.0	3.3	1.3	0.0	-10.8	54.8	65.6

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.24

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Northwest Territories



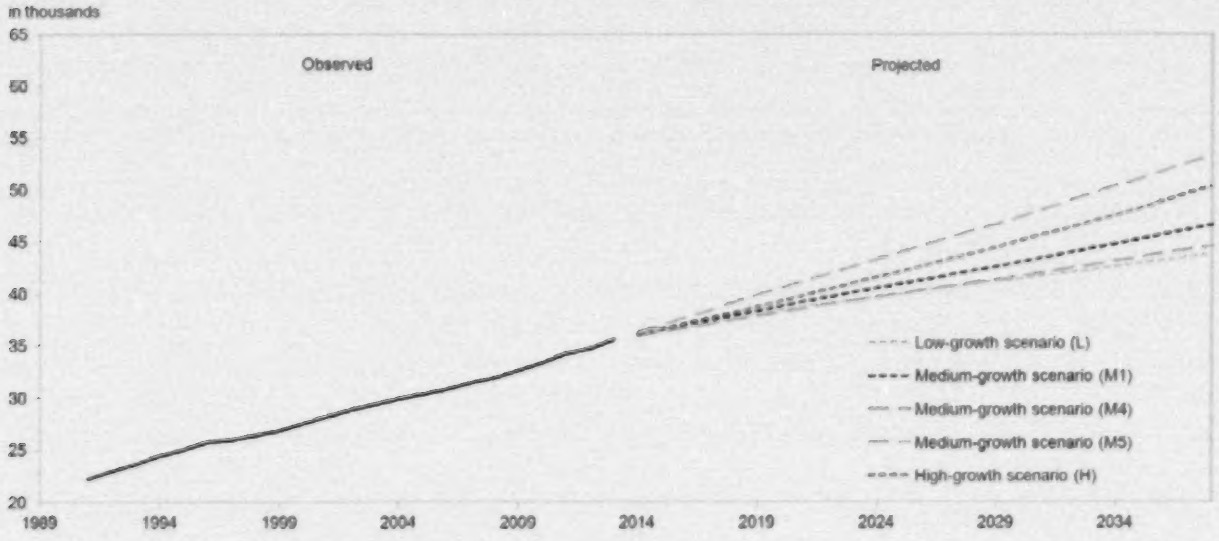
Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Nunavut

- In all projection scenarios, Nunavut experiences an annual growth rate that is positive and higher than the Canadian average over the next 25 years. From 35,600 in 2013, the population of Nunavut would increase to between 43,800 (scenario L) and 53,300 (scenario M5) in 2038.
- Fertility is the key driver of population growth in Nunavut, as its population would continue to increase despite losses in migration exchanges with the rest of Canada and almost no gains from international migration. All scenarios indicate strongly positive natural increase for the territory, a result of the fact that Nunavut would continue to hold the highest fertility rates in the country while also having a young age structure.
- The population of Nunavut is projected to remain the youngest in Canada in all scenarios. The median age of the population of Nunavut could in fact decrease over the next 25 years (scenarios M3, M4 and H), a phenomenon that would not be seen anywhere else in the country. The projected median age ranges between 24.6 years (scenario H) and 28.3 years (scenario M5) in 2038, in comparison to 25.4 years in 2013.
- The proportion of persons aged 65 and over in Nunavut could more than double over the next 25 years according to all projection scenarios. It would nevertheless remain the youngest population in the country.

Figure 3.25
Population, observed (1991 to 2013) and projected (2014 to 2038) according to selected scenarios, Nunavut



Note: Data for population are not available in Nunavut before 1991.
Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Table 3.18

Decomposition of annual crude growth rates, observed (1992/1993 to 2012/2013) and projected (2017/2018 to 2037/2038) according to selected scenarios, Nunavut

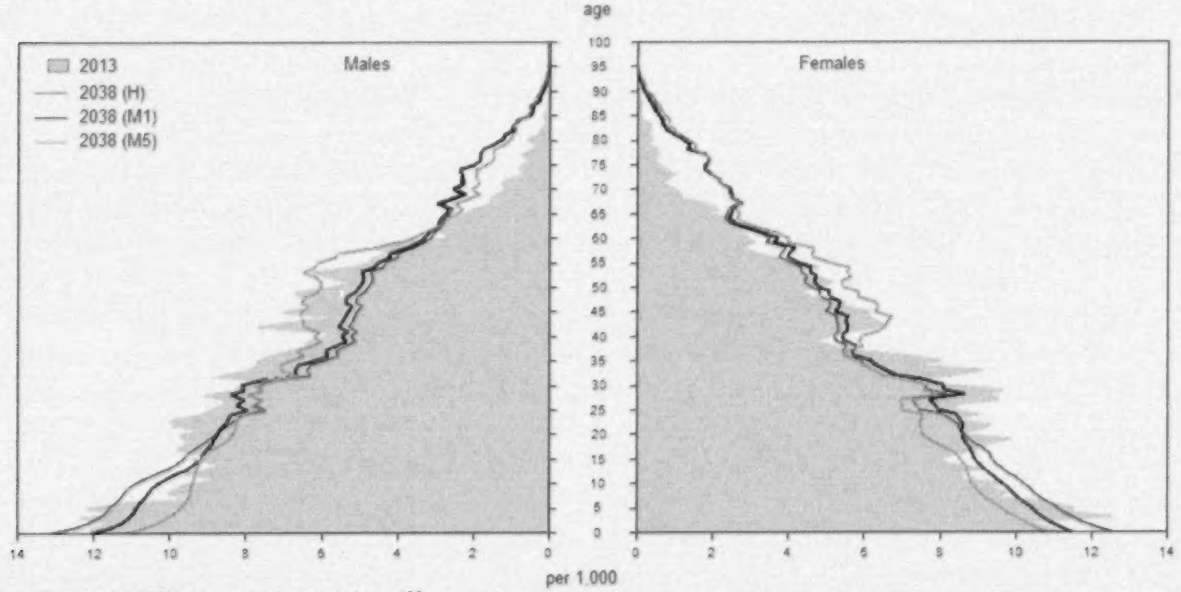
Scenario	Period	Total growth	Natural increase			Net international migration				Net interprovincial migration		
			Total	Births	Deaths	Total	Immigration	Net emigration	Net non-permanent residents	Total	In-migration	Out-migration
		crude rate per thousand										
Observed	1992/1993	21.8	25.6	31.2	5.6	0.2	1.6	1.0	-0.4	-4.0	42.1	46.1
	2012/2013	25.6	19.4	24.4	5.0	-0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	6.3	39.0	32.7
Projected (low-growth scenario (L))	2017/2018	10.6	19.4	24.0	4.6	-0.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	-8.7	28.9	37.6
	2027/2028	7.2	17.7	22.7	5.0	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	-10.3	26.0	36.3
	2037/2038	6.5	17.5	22.9	5.4	-0.2	0.6	0.8	0.0	-10.8	24.8	35.6
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M1))	2017/2018	12.2	20.8	25.2	4.4	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	-8.7	28.9	37.6
	2027/2028	10.0	19.8	24.3	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	-9.9	26.0	35.9
	2037/2038	10.0	19.9	24.5	4.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	-10.0	24.8	34.9
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M4))	2017/2018	10.1	20.6	25.1	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	-10.5	25.1	35.6
	2027/2028	8.3	19.3	24.3	4.9	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	-11.2	22.3	33.4
	2037/2038	8.4	19.1	24.6	5.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	-10.9	20.8	31.7
Projected (medium-growth scenario (M5))	2017/2018	18.5	20.0	24.5	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.0	-1.6	25.0	26.6
	2027/2028	15.2	18.0	22.7	4.7	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	-3.0	23.2	26.1
	2037/2038	14.3	17.4	22.5	5.0	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.0	-3.2	22.3	25.5
Projected (high-growth scenario (H))	2017/2018	14.3	22.8	27.0	4.1	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.1	-8.7	28.9	37.6
	2027/2028	13.6	22.8	26.6	3.8	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	-9.6	25.9	35.5
	2037/2038	14.1	23.2	26.8	3.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	-9.5	24.6	34.0

Notes: Crude rates are calculated over the total population and expressed per thousand persons in the total population at midyear. Crude rates are significantly affected by the age structure of the population. For example, most countries will eventually experience an increase in the crude death rate in the coming decades due to the aging of the population, in spite of continued declines in mortality at all ages. The crude rate of natural increase and the crude rate of net migration sum to the crude growth rate. The crude rate of natural increase equals the crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. The crude rate of net migration equals the crude rate of immigration minus the crude rate of net emigration plus the crude rate of net non-permanent resident migration. Net emigration is the balance of emigrants, minus returning emigrants, plus net temporary emigrants. The rate of net interprovincial migration equals the crude rate of interprovincial in-migration minus the crude rate of interprovincial out-migration. Totals may not equal the sum of their components as a result of rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Figure 3.26

Population (in relative value), observed (2013) and projected (2038) according to selected scenarios, Nunavut



Note: Persons aged 100 and over are included at age 100.

Source: Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Section 4 – Conclusion

The present edition of the projections follows a comprehensive review of all aspects of the projections program; thus, it incorporates many new approaches in terms of methodology and assumptions. These changes, which also take into account the most recent demographic trends, generate novel results that should not be compared to previous editions without caution.

Overall, the national picture remains largely a continuation of the trends projected in the previous edition, with population aging being a prominent and inevitable feature of population change in the coming years. Indeed, the results of the various scenarios highlight above all the powerful momentum present in the dynamics of the Canadian population: even with major shifts in the components of population growth such as fertility and immigration, the continuation of population aging and slowing growth will not be reversed—only the pace will quicken or slow. These results also demonstrate that the growth of the Canadian population will slow over the coming years, largely a result of the increasing number of deaths which will limit the contribution of natural increase to population growth. Lastly, the proportion of the population represented by the working-age population (those aged 15 to 64 years) will also decrease over the next decades as the baby-boom cohort gradually moves into the population aged 65 and over.

The results at the provincial and territorial level, however, show considerable change in comparison to previous editions. This is due in large part to the introduction of a new method of modeling interprovincial migration that is more transparent and that allows for a more clearly distinct set of scenarios for the individual provinces and territories. Projection results show that several of the Atlantic provinces (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick) would experience population decline in the low-growth and medium-growth (M1) scenarios and even under the high-growth scenario in the case of Newfoundland and Labrador. This shift reflects the trends experienced in these provinces in recent years: generally, low fertility, relatively old age structure, low levels of immigration and net interprovincial migration losses which have resulted in low population growth or population decline in the years following the previous edition's release. However, one should remember that projection results are sometimes very different from one interprovincial migration assumption to the next, showing how sensitive these regions are to this component; thus, a future change in this regard could result in a considerably different population evolution.

In contrast to the Atlantic provinces, the western provinces—Alberta in particular—are projected to experience growth rates much higher than the national average in the coming years, reflecting their higher fertility, younger-than-average age structure, stronger levels of immigration and positive interprovincial migration flows.

All in all, the results of this edition of projections show considerable differences in population growth—both across the regions of Canada and between the different scenarios for a given region. This variation demonstrates without doubt that the future of the Canadian population is far from determined. As a result, projection users should consider several scenarios in combination when using these results.

Glossary

Baby boom:
Cohort of individuals born between 1946 and 1965 in Canada.

Base population:
Population used as the starting point for a population projection.

Centenarians:
Persons aged 100 years and over.

Child dependency ratio:
The number of persons aged 14 years and under per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Cohort:
Represents a group of persons who have experienced a specific demographic event for a given period that may be one year. For example, the married cohort of 1966 consists of the number of persons who married in 1966.

Components of population growth:
Each of the classes of events generating population changes. Births, deaths and migration are the components that modify the size of the total population, as well as its composition by age and sex, for example.

Demographic dependency ratio:
The number of persons aged 14 years and under or 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Emigration:
The sum of all Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who leave Canada to settle permanently in another country.

Fertility:
Demographic phenomenon in relation to live births which can be considered from the point of view of women, the couple and occasionally men.

Immigration:
Sum of all entries into Canada of landed immigrants from other countries, involving a change in usual place of residence.

International migration:
Sum of all movements between Canada and a foreign country which involve a change in the usual place of residence.

Interprovincial migration:
Sum of all movements of persons within Canada's provincial/territorial boundaries involving a change in usual place of residence.

Life expectancy:
A statistical measure derived from the life table indicating the average number of years of life remaining for a population at a specific age, if the people comprising that population would experience the mortality rates observed in a given year during their lives.

Median age:
An age x, such that exactly one half of the population is older than x and the other half is younger than x.

Migratory increase:
Change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of migrants who settle within a geographic area and the number of migrants who leave that same area during a given period.

Natural increase:
Change in the size of a population owing to the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a given period.

Net emigration:
The sum of emigration, minus return emigration, plus net temporary emigration.

Non-permanent residents:
Persons who had a work or study permit or who were refugee claimants, and family members living in Canada with them.

Older seniors:
Persons aged 80 years and over.

Population increase:
Change in the size of a population between two dates.

Population projection:
Future population size resulting from a set of assumptions regarding the demographic and non-demographic components of growth.

Population pyramid:
Bar chart that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.

Return emigration:
Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who emigrated from Canada and returned to settle there.

Senior dependency ratio:
The number of persons aged 65 years and over per 100 persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Senior population:
Persons aged 65 years and over.

Temporary emigration:
Canadian citizens or landed immigrants who are living abroad temporarily and no longer have a usual place of residence in Canada.

Total fertility rate:
Sum of age-specific fertility rates that can be observed during specific periods in order to obtain the period total fertility rate (PTFR), or, over the course of the reproductive life of a cohort of women, to obtain the cohort total fertility rate (CTFR), also known as cohort completed fertility. The indicator provides an average number of children by woman, given that she would survive thorough the end of the reproductive age span and would experience a given set of age-specific fertility rates.